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PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

No. 53,910.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 2 P. M.				
6th Oct.	PENINSULAR	8294	CHINA	7912
13th "	ARABIA	7903		
20th "	ORIENTAL	8284	INDIA	7911
27th "	PERSIA	7951		
3rd Nov.	PENINSULAR	8294	MONGOLIA	9506
10th "	MARMORA	10509		
17th "	ORIENTAL	8284	BRITANNIA	6925
24th "	EGYPT	7912		
1st Dec.	PENINSULAR	8294	MOOLTAN	9021
8th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
15th "	ORIENTAL	8284	HIMALAYA	6898
22nd "	ARABIA	7903		
29th "	PENINSULAR	8294	MOLDAVIA	9500
1907				
5th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
12th "	ORIENTAL	8288	VICTORIA	6322
19th "	CALEDONIA	7598		
26th "	PENINSULAR	8294	CHINA	7912
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6610		
9th "	ORIENTAL	8284	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7912		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	8294	MONGOLIA	9506
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	ORIENTAL	8284	BRITANNIA	6925
16th "	PERSIA	7951		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	8294	MARMORA	10509
30th "	CALEDONIA	7598		
6th Apr.	MACEDONIA	10512		
13th "	CHINA	7912		
20th "	PENINSULAR	8294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	8284	HIMALAYA	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	8294	VICTORIA	6322
25th "	PERSIA	7951		

The new Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on THURSDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
BOMBAY, 2nd *September*, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.

P. AND O. AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.

PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.

HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.

PACKAGES cleared or shipped.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VARIA	4,248	Sellier	4th Oct. 1906.
DORNOIS	5,016	Boyer	4th Nov. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	4th Nov. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	X	27th Dec. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	X	13th Oct. 1906.
VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	6,376	Rebuffat	10th Nov. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA

Available for 24 months.

Class Rs. 750 2nd class Rs. 545, 3rd class Rs. 295.

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agents.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE.

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	15th Oct. 1906
D. RAIJUNO	4,380	G. Campa	19th Nov. "
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	M. Saporiti	18th Dec. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available for one year	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Oct. 1906.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Bobsto	17th Nov. "
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero	17th Dec. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 185 and by M.S. HONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO,
Agent.

No. 60, Hornby Road.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 1st Oct.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
KOLA	1,200	Thur. 4th "	10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 5th Oct.	7 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 1st Oct. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 4th Oct. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 5th Oct.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing	Ports of call
NUDDEA	3000	10th Oct.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
PUTIALA	3000	24th "	Aden, Mombasa and Zanzibar.
NERBUDDA	3000	7th Nov.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.

29th September, 1906.

KING KING & Co., BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Moser	4,119	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 335.	Rs. 150

Pax passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† AUSTRIA	A. Bilaffer	7620	6th Oct. 1906.
SILESIA	Ldr Stabile	8158	6th Nov. "
† PERSIA	F. Craglietto	5824	5th Dec. "
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5295	25th Dec. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S, S. N. CO.

First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1080 or £s. 72.

Passengers to VENICE transhipt at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
FRAZ FERDINAND, C.	Matcovich	6,046	26th Oct. 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUGUST 7TH 1906.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA)
LIVERPOOL and other Ports.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Genoa, Port Said Marseilles or Genoa	495	810	320	480	300	450
Liverpool	550	900	340	510	320	480
London via Marseilles (overland)	600	1050	525	*770	450	*675
Samoa	40	..	40	—	40	—
Liverpool	525	850	450	700	300	500
London via Marseilles (overland)	550	900	470	740	420	640

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.

* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations:—

Class	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.		Due Bombay about.		Leave Bombay.	
A	City of Karachi	5,000	Aug. 29	Sept.	11		Oct.	3	
A	City of Edinburgh	6,350	Sept. 5	"	18	Oct.	6	"	12
B	Crosby Hall	4,059	" 14	"	28	"	13	"	20
A	City of Vienna	4,672	" 27	Oct.	11	"	24	"	30
A	Trafford Hall	5,800	Oct. 8	"	20	Nov.	1	Nov.	6
A	City of Bombay	4,848	" 17	Nov.	29	"	13	"	16
B	Proms	3,580	" 25	Nov.	8	"	18	"	24

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Lights.

For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,393,686·99

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Manila.	Singapore.
Calcutta.	City of Mexico.	San Francisco.
HongKong.	Shangai	Washington, D.C
Kobe.	Yokohama.	Canton.
Cebu.	Penang.	Monterey.
	Panama.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager

BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/48, Church Gate Street.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld

LONDON COMMITTEE:

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. } *Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES: LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Steck Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY *Manager.*

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED, WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

TROOPING SEASON, 1906-7.

BAGGAGE for OFFICERS, WARRANT OFFICERS and N. C. O.s, received and shipped.

TRANSPORT met on arrival and all assistance rendered if instructed.

LETTERS, TELEGRAMS and PARCELS received and delivered to expected friends.

SURPLUS HEAVY Baggage, Boxes, and Parcels of all ranks shipped as Cargo cheaply and delivered to the door of address by our well-known "SOLDIERS' EXPRESS" SERVICE.

Particulars, labels, forms, etc., gratis from

COUTTS & CO., Army Shipping Agents, BOMBAY or KARACHI.

SOUTHAMPTON.—DAWSON BROTHERS.
LONDON.—SUTTON & CO.

Purveyors and Caterers by appointment to H. E. the Viceroy the Earl of Minto.

W. B. GREEN & CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1868.
APOLLO BUNDER,
BOMBAY.

Purveyors and Caterers by appointment to T. E. the Governors of Bombay and Madras.

YOU CANNOT BE TOO CAREFUL

in selecting the Firm you deal with for your regular supplies of provisions, as your health depends to a very large extent on the Food you consume. The best is just good enough for you, and we supply the very best obtainable in the English and Continental Markets. We have supplied T. E. Viceroys of India, Governors of Bombay and Madras, and over 200 Messes and Clubs for years, and we can supply YOU, if you will permit us. Our Real Cumberland Hams, Wiltshire Bacon, various kinds of Cheese, and all sorts of Preserved Provisions are rivalled by few, excelled by none, imported into in India.

If you have not received it, write at once for our latest illustrated Catalogue (sent free of charge) giving full particulars of all the Goods we stock.

REMEMBER: We guarantee our goods to be absolutely pure, and our English supplies are guaranteed to be English Manufacture, from English produce.

W. B. GREEN & CO.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

A FIRST GLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE.

WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all Dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., Ld., BOMBAY

SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded £ 3,774,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

For 1905 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE,
Acting Secretary.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel. Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£575,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin.
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa.
Karrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nafrobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	10,709,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	"	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	"	2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London.	Shanghai.	Tiding.	KOBE.
Lieoyang	Hankow	Newchang.	Osaka.
Lyons.	Hongkong.	Port Arthur.	Tokyo.
New York.	Tientsin.	Mukden.	Nagasaki.
San Francisco	Peking.	Tatren.	Bombay.
Honolulu	Antung.	Chefoo.	

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. HARA.
Albert Buildings, *Sub-Manager.*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.	
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.	
Karachi.	Kwala Lumper.	Shanghai.	
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.	
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.	
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.	
Colombo.	Manilla.	Kobe.	
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.	
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.		
Ipoh (Perak).			

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

The "Times of India" in its report of the GREAT FIRE AT LAHORE, says:—"The fire was fanned by a moderate breeze and was unchecked for many minutes by any sort of extinguishing appliance."

"MINIMAX" HAND FIRE-EXTINGUISHER.

THE FIRE ENGINE OF THE FUTURE AND EVER-READY MEANS OF PROTECTING LIFE AND PROPERTY.

More than 150,000 Sold Within Two Years AND OVER 1,500 Actual Fires Extinguished.

THINK THIS OVER SERIOUSLY.

No business house can really afford to be without the protection which the "Minimax" affords, being a ready and easily controlled means of effectually extinguishing an outbreak of fire which might, without its aid, prove a serious conflagration.

NOTE.—We will have much pleasure in answering any enquiry by return of post, or if resident, in or near Bombay, our "MINIMAX" representative will call on you.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY.

MARCKS AND CO., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE BRITISH ENGINEERING COMPANY.
CIVIL, MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
65, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

OUR efficient and capable staff of European Engineers have had experience in almost all parts of the world in Railways, Docks, Harbours, Waterworks, Irrigation, Steel bridges, viaducts and tunnels, Drainage and Sanitation, Electrical Tramways and Power House Equipments, Mills, Factories and Manufacturing Machinery, Reinforced Armoured Concrete Structures, Roofs, Piers, Colliery Ironworks, Pit head frames, Steel Ships, Barges and Lighters.

SCHEMES AND PROJECTS REPORTED ON.

Designs, Surveys, Estimates, Specifications, and Bills of Quantities prepared for the above.
Valuations and Arbitrations.
Supervision of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Works.
Chemical Analysis and Reports.

All communications to be addressed to the

CHIEF ENGINEER,
British Engineering Co., 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CONFECTIONERY AND RESTAURANT.

WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,
ARTISTICALLY DECORATED.

FANCY PRESENTATION CAKES
SUITABLY INSCRIBED

DESSERT CAKES, SWEETS, CHOCOLATES AND ALL SORTS OF DELICACIES.

COLD PUDDINGS. ICES
ICE PUDDINGS
TO ORDER.

25-27-29. CHURCH GATE ST., BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325, TELEGRAMS "IMOGEN" BOMBAY.

PEARSE & CO.'S NO. 1, SIRDAR PALACE, FORT, BOMBAY.
RESTAURANT.

UP-TO-DATE, FITTED UP WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT & FANS.
BREAKFAST, TIFFINS AND DINNERS DAILY.
CHOICEST WINES AND SPIRITS
SPLENDID BILLIARD TABLE.

ICES! ICES! ICES!
CAKES. PASTRY.
BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."
STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE.

THIS VOLUME OF "STERLING EXCHANGE TABLES" is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3¼d. to 1s. 4 $\frac{25}{32}$d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, as, since the Stoppage of the Free Coinage of Silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and Six Months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

"The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices

PRICE:—RS. 2.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NEW GAIETY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT

After Being Entirely Reconstructed,
Farewell Visit of the Present

BANDMANN OPERA CO.

Under the personal direction of Maurice F. Bandmann and by Special Appointment with Mr. George Edwards, Gaiety Theatre, London.

MONDAY,	Oct.	1—The Orchid.
TUESDAY	"	2—The Spring Chicken.
WEDNESDAY	"	3—San Toy.
THURSDAY,	"	4—Florodora.
FRIDAY,	"	5—A Chinese Honey-Moon.
SATURDAY,	"	6—The Toreador.
MONDAY	"	8—My Lady Molly.
TUESDAY,	"	9—The Belle of New York
WEDNESDAY,	"	10—The Girl from Kay's.

Price of Admission:—Boxes Rs. 20, Stalls Rs. 5, Dress Circle (Front Row) Rs. 4, other Rows Rs. 3, Pit Stalls Rs. 2, Pit Rs. 1.

Box Plan Open At
MESSRS. SEYMOUR DOVE & CO.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Committee of the Chamber have APPOINTED MONDAY and TUESDAY, 15th and 16th October, 1906, for the purpose of BALLOTING for an ELECTIVE TRUSTEE of the Port of Bombay, in place of Mr. Frank Ritchie who has resigned Office.

The BALLOT BOX will be OPEN at the offices of the Chamber from 10 A.M., till 4 P.M., on each of the above days.

By order of the Committee,
J. B. LESLIE-ROGERS,
Secretary.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BOMBAY, 1ST OCTOBER, 1906.

THE DHUN MILL DEBENTURES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is given to the Debenture holders of the DHUN MILLS Ltd., that the FINAL DISTRIBUTION of Rs. 8-1-0 per Debenture will be paid to the said holders at the Office of Messrs. WADIA GHANDY and Co., Oriental Buildings, from 2nd October, 1906, between the hours 12 and 3 on the production and delivery of the Debentures held by them.

J. D. GHANDY,
For self & Co., Trustee.

CITY OF BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1906.

ISSUE OF RUPEES TWENTY LAKHS FOUR PER CENT. DEBENTURES GUARANTEED BY GOVERNMENT UNDER SECTION 80 OF THE ACT, REPAYABLE IN 60 YEARS.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India and under the provisions of Sections 82—89 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898 (assented to by the Governor-General of India), the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay hereby invite Tenders for Rs. 20 lakhs bearing interest at 4 per cent. per annum repayable in sixty years. It is not the intention of the Trustees to issue any further Debenture Loan during the current financial year.

2. Under Section 20 (*f*) of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the High Court has passed a rule authorizing the investment of Trust Moneys in Debentures issued by the Board.

3. The guarantee for the fulfilment of the Board's liabilities provided in the Act includes, *inter alia*, a provision (Section 80) that, in the event of any default being made by the Board in any payment of interest due under Sections 52 and 54 (including interest on the Board's Debentures) or in setting aside and investing any sum required for the Sinking Fund for redemption of the Board's Debentures, the Accountant General of Bombay or other Officer for the time being performing the duties of the Office of the said Accountant-General shall make such payment or set aside and invest such sum as may be required to be paid or to be set aside and invested.

4. Debentures will be issued payable to the applicant or order and will be transferable by endorsement.

5. Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500, as may be required; they will be repayable in Bombay in sixty years from 2nd October 1906 and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on 1st January and 1st July in Bombay at the Head Office of the Bank of Bombay or, subject to notification, at the Office of the Trustees in Bombay.

6. The interest on Debentures enfaced for payment of interest in Calcutta will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal.

7. Three per cent. of the amount tendered for to be deposited on application; the balance to be paid on or before the 31st day of December 1906.

8. Anticipated interest at 4 per cent. per annum will be paid from date of payment in full up to 31st December 1906 at the time of issue of Debentures.

9. The deposit of 3 per cent. will be returned (but no interest will be allowed) if no allotment is made and will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully paid up by the 31st day of December 1906.

10. Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Secretary, Bombay Improvement Trust, and subscribed "Tenders for Improvement Trust Loan." They will be received up to 12 o'clock noon (Standard Time) on the 2nd October, 1906, and they will thereafter be opened in the presence of the Chairman of the Improvement Trust.

11. Printed Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Secretary.

12. The Board reserve to themselves the right of refusing Tenders if they consider the rates offered to be too low, but, subject to this reservation, allotments will be made in full to the highest Tenderers, and rateably to the Tenderers offering the lowest rate accepted by the Board. Provided that no allotment will be issued if the Amount distributable to any Tenderer is less than Rs. 500.

13. As a condition to the issue of this loan, the Board under Section 55 (2) of the City of Bombay Improvement Act reserve and set apart Debentures to the aggregate nominal value of Rs. 1 lakh for the investment of Sinking Funds, and the rate at which the Trustees will take up the Debentures so reserved will be the average rate of the accepted tenders.

By order of the Board,
W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY, 11TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS superscribed "Tenders for the SUPPLY of LEATHER WASHERS" are invited to reach the Office of the Chief Storekeeper, at Lahore, not later than the 8th October, 1906 (at which place time and date they will be opened), for the SUPPLY of 5,000 LEATHER WASHERS for Carriage and Wagon Axle Boxes, otherwise called Axle Box Dust Guards" 1,000 of each size.

2. Samples of the five kinds of Leather washers required can be obtained on payment of Rs 5 per set from the Chief Storekeeper, N. W. Railway, Lahore. This does not represent the value of the sample Washers.

3. Tenders should also be made for similar washers in Solid Leather (one thickness.)

4. The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance.

LAHORE, 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

HORSES. HORSES. HORSES.

ARRIVING SEPTEMBER.

JULIUS GOVE.

Per s.s. "DUNERA," due to ARRIVE at BOMBAY about the middle of September, arrives to Mr. GOVE'S CONSIGNMENT—the first of the Season's Horse Shipment.

Mr. Gove's Shipment includes a fine lot of Polo Ponies, Chargers, Hacks, etc., and Native Cavalry Remounts.

Subsequent shipments will arrive to Mr. Gove's Consignment at intervals.

JULIUS GOVE,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, & MELBOURNE (*Australia.*)

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,

BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS, ETC., BOMBAY.

TELEGRAMS:—"BOOKNOTES, BOMBAY."

MR. MURRAY'S NEW BOOKS.

FROM LIBAU TO TSUSHIMA.

A Detailed Account, by a Russian Officer, of the Voyage of Admiral Rojdestvensky's Squadron to the East, including the Dogger Bank Incident in October, 1904. By EUGENE POLITOVSKY, Chief Engineer of the Squadron. Translated by Major F. R. GODFREY, R.M.L.I., Rs. 4/8.

We have hitherto had no record from inside the Russian fleet of the extraordinary voyage which culminated in the Battle of Tsushima. Mr. Politovsky fortunately kept a diary, and although he was killed in the battle, his record of the events which led up to it has been preserved, and seldom has a narrative of more thrilling interest been given to the public.

SIMLA VILLAGE TALES.

Or, Folk-Tales from the Himalayas. By ALICE E. DRACOTT. With Illustrations, Rs. 4-8.

NEW VOLUMES IN THE INDIAN RECORDS SERIES.

Published for the Government of India.

OLD FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

A Selection of official Documents dealing with its History. Edited by C. R. WILSON, M.A. D.Litt., late in charge of the Records of the Government of India, Author of "The Early Annals of the English in Bengal," &c. 2 vols., Rs. 21-0.

IMPERIAL STRATEGY.

By the MILITARY CORRESPONDENT of the *TIMES* With Maps, Rs. 18-6.

"'Imperial Strategy,' is one of the most valuable volumes published within recent years. The admirable volume should be upon the shelf of every soldier, and of every thinker upon imperial things. . . Alive with valuable matter in almost every page."—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

AGENTS IN INDIA FOR
MR. MURRAY.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per Hansa Line Steamer "AXENFELS," from New York are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Steamer and requested to TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the Carnac Bunder from Messrs. RAHIMTOOLA SUNDERJI and Co., against payment of all landing charges.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No surveys will be granted on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

Unless Consignees of CARGO IN BAGS prefer their Claims for damage or shortage within Three days after the discharge of their respective goods, no survey will be granted.

GLADE & Co.,
Agents, Hansa Line of Steamers,
BOMBAY, 29TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

We have in STOCK a large variety of

RELIABLE PRESENTATION ARTICLES

And useful Articles for Ladies Gents, and Children.

BEST ENGLISH-MADE

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

Our Goods are sold at Prices to suit all pockets and every article gives satisfaction.

TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.

INDO-FOREIGN AGENCY,

111, MEDOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

Detailed Catalogues post free on application.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to One P.M., (Bombay Time) on MONDAY, the 12th day of November, 1906, for the SUPPLY of CAST IRON PIPES, SPECIAL CASTINGS, etc. required for the diversion of the 32" Vehar Main at Kurla Creek.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. Five, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 300 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
H. WALD,
Storekeeper Municipality.

STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
THE CHINCHPOKLI, 29*th September*, 1906.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to One P.M., (Bombay Time) on TUESDAY, the 20th day of November, 1906, for the SUPPLY of CAST IRON PIPES, SPECIAL CASTINGS, Mild Steel Pipes and Sluice Valves, etc., required for laying 22" and 32" diameter inlet main from Chinchpokli to Malabar Hill Reservoir.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. Five, be obtained from the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 3,000 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
H. WALD,
Storekeeper, Municipality.

STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
THE CHINCHPOKLI, 29*th September*, 1906.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH Co.(1902) Ld.,
2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

WANTED

FOR

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

I. A MANAGER, with extensive Indian Banking experience and first class Banking qualifications. Local experience preferred. Salary Rs. 3,000 per mensem, according to qualifications.

II. A CHIEF ACCOUNTANT, with good Indian Banking experience and qualifications. One with local experience preferred. Liberal Salary to a well qualified man.

III. A SHROFF, with good Local Banking experience for the Head Office, Bombay. Applicants must furnish Security and give good references. Liberal salary to a suitable man.

ALL APPLICATIONS to be addressed to the CHAIRMAN, BOARD of DIRECTORS, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, FORT, BOMBAY, with full particulars regarding age, qualifications, etc., and copies of testimonials.

BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882.

CAPITAL RS. 25,00,000.

To be Increased to FIFTY Lacs.

Divided into 25,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each, Rs. 25 to be paid on application and the balance Rs. 75 in one month after allotment,

DIRECTORS.

PRINCE VIJAYSINHJI of Palitana.
SHEWSAHAYMAL SHEWDAYAL, Esqr., Banker.
BHIMRAO ATMARAM, Esqr.
CHUNILAL HARILAL SETALWAD, Esqr. *Barrister-at-Law.*
FAZULBHAI JOOMABHAI LALJEE, Esqr.
DR. POPATBHAI PRABHURAM VAIDYA, L. M. and S.
TOKERSEY SHAMJEE, Esqr.
LALLUBHAI CHHAGANLAL, Esqr.
(Names of the other Directors will be given later on.)

BANKERS.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. DAPHTARY, FERREIRA and DIVAN.

THIS BANK has been started with a view to supply the demand which the existing Banks in this part of the Country on account of their constitution, or because of the circumscription of their scope, are unable to meet.

The Capital required to commence the business has already been subscribed, and the necessary arrangements for the purposes are being made. The Directors have good expectations of the future of the Institution.

Some Native States have long felt the necessity of Banking conveniences in their capitals, and the Directors have under consideration the terms offered by some of these States. If favourable terms are secured, the business of the Bank will be largely extended.

Copies of Prospectus and Forms of Applications for Shares may be had either from the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China or at the office of Mr. Lalubhai Chhaganlal, No. 38, Church Gate Street.

Intending Applicants may inspect printed copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association at either of the above places.

ALEX. J. AGABEG,
Manager.

NOTICE.

I do hereby give notice that from the 1st October, 1906, till the 31st March next, any DOGS found straying in the Streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such Dogs will be DESTROYED in accordance with the provisions of Section 29 (1) of Act IV of 1902.

W. SOUTER,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.

POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 29TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

NOTICE.

A RETIRED GOVERNMENT OFFICER with wide experience of Official business in various Departments, is willing to give the benefit of that experience to any Member of the Service or the Public requiring it, or to Native states (in the form of oral or written advice, or by drawing up Representations to the Authorities) to mutual advantage. Terms Moderate, according to actual time occupied. Apply to

F. R. J.,
55, FREERE ROAD, Fort, Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of RAO SAHEB NARAYEN RAGHONATH, Government Pensioner, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Deceased.

RADHABAI, widow of RAO SAHEB NARAYEN RAGHONATH, of Bombay, Pathare Prabhu, Hindu Inhabitant, the Executrix named in the said Will residing at New Wadi, Dadyji Agiary Lane, outside the Fort ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness LOUIS P. RUSSELL, Esquire Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, This Twenty-fourth day of September in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Six and in the sixth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJEE,
Registrar.

A. M. KAJIJI,

The Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

The 24th day of September, 1906.

Messrs. CHITNIS & MOTILAL,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

HORSES.

THE first shipment of WALER HORSES ex S. S. DUNERA is due to arrive about 30th instant when "MESSRS. R. SCOTT and Co." will have a large selection of all classes belonging to the well-known SHIPPERS, Mr. J. L. TULLOCH and J. GOVE, at their new stables, GILDER STREET, BYCULLA. PATRONS—Please note our address.

R. SCOTT AND CO.,
Gowalia Tank Veterinary Stables
and
Byculla Commission Stables.

R. G. BALDOCK,

THE WELL-KNOWN

AUSTRALIAN HORSE

IMPORTER,

BEGS to inform his Old Patrons and the Public generally that he is still CARRYING on BUSINESS as formerly in the BOMBAY STABLE CO.'S PREMISES, and that he has a first class Shipment due on or about 25th September to be followed by others as demand may require.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BEJONJI CAWASJI JASSAWALLA, Esq., of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, has contracted TO SELL to our Client the property described in the Schedule hereunder written:—

All persons having any claims against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office (at No. 14 K Hammam Street, Fort,) within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or bungalow and outhouses standing thereon, including the Northern Compound wall thereof and the half of the wall standing thereon at the Northern boundary thereof, situate at Dadar Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1546 square yards or thereabouts Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 209, 577-578, 582 and 578, Collector's New No. A 13052, and New Survey No. 2/2019, and Assessed by the Assessor of Municipal rates and taxes under F Ward No. 807, Street No. 167, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by another property of the said vendor, on or towards the South and East by the property of Madhowdas Gokuldas Pasta, and on or towards the West by the aforesaid Dadar Road, and which said premises are at present in the occupation of the tenants of the said vendor.—Dated this 29th day of September, 1906.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER.
Purchasers' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. TRIBHUWANDAS VURJIWANDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant has contracted TO SELL to our Client the vacant piece of land and premises particularly described in the Schedule hereunder-written. All person having any claims or demands against or to the said land and premises either by way of gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 89, Meadows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

ALL that piece or parcel of land or ground situate at Gowalia Tank Road without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1588·25 Square Yards or thereabouts, (of which about 1563·47 Square Yards are freehold land and about 24·78 Square Yards are perpetual leasehold land), Registered by the Collector of Land Revenue with other lands under Collector's Old No. 328 New No. A/2132, Old Survey No. 57, New Survey No. 67/128 and D, Ward No. 3401 (1), Street Nos. 89 to 107, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the North and East by other property of the Vendor, on or towards the south by the Gowalia Tank Road, and on or towards the West by other property of the Vendor now agreed to be sold to Jehangir Byramji Murshan.—Dated this 29th day of September, 1906.

NANU HORMASJEE & Co.
Purchasers' Attorneys.

SALES BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Venetian Glass Chandeliers Candelier Parts, Plush Lined Sofas and Chairs, etc., Suitable for Dewali Holidays.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st instant at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms,

Venetian glass fancy chandeliers of 6, 8, 10, 12, and 18 lights, suite of sofas and chairs lined plush in 10 pieces, plush lined chairs, Venetian glass fancy mirrors, chandeliers parts, etc.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st instant at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as camboards, wardrobes, clothes press, iron bedsteads, writing, dressing and wash hand tables, chest of drawers glassware, crockeryware, large cooking stove, teapoys, easy chairs etc.

1 Silver harp tailoring sewing machine brand new.
1 double magic lantern called "Phantasmagoria" with 3 boxes of slides.
1 Square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne.
By order of the Administrator General, 1 Blickensderfer typewriter belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. Kavasbaw S. Paymaster.

At 3 p.m.

Several goats bicycles by different makers.
1 bay water horse, going in harness.
1 Victor Otto victoria.
1 French polished office almirah.
1 double seated brougham.
1 Gharikhana.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On SUNDAY, the 7th Instant at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, in the Bungalow, next to the Fairy Shop Santoorjan, on Bandora Point, Bandora, the very valuable and handsome substantial made furniture made to order by Dewji Ganji, Winbridge and Roberts, such as telescopic dining table for 24 persons, dining room chairs, sideboard, Dumbwaiter, drawing room sofas, easychairs, cabinets, chiffoniers, sweet-toned cottage piano in good order by Soundy and Co., rich historical pictures, large Brussel's carpet, glass shot of peradise in glass dome, valuable table ornaments, one tent and three light Ditmar's lamps, large Austrian wireless blue flame stove with 4 burners and furnace, strong made angle and double teak wood bookcases, single and double mirror door almirahs, black wood carved old wardrobe, Ceylon made ebony and white wood wardrobe in two pieces, marble-topped dressing and wash-hand tables, Miller's safe with drawers on stand, copying press, steam scale with weights, water tank 4 by 4 feet, 500 gallons capacity, well water guard, plateware by Reid and Barton, crockeryware and glassware, garden plants, etc., the property of FRAMJEE COWASJEE MEHTA, Esqr., changing residence.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view TO-MORROW.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 8th Instant at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at their rooms the Effects of the late Abraham Francis consisting of cotton weaving apparels, such as waist coats, trousers, shirts, towel, mirror, brushes, books, watches, tin trunk, box, drug etc.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

BOMBAY, 1st OCTOBER, 1906.

MENESSE AND COMPANY
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPINGS, ETC., ETC. AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY GRAIN SHED BUNDER GOODS DEPOT.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st October, 1906, at 2 p.m., at the Wadi Bunder Goods Depot,—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain in bags, cotton seed, linseed, jawari, rapeseed, poppyseed, bundles of cotton and waste papers, boxes of sola hats, cigars, bangles, cots, glassware, bales of F. P. cotton, iron bars, cases and drums of oil, and heaps of sweeping grain and other miscellaneous articles.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 1st OCTOBER, 1906.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 2 APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES, a quantity of Brass Pipes, cupro nickel pipes and iron, etc., at the Castle Park Arsenal, Fort, behind the Town Hall.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer in-charge Bombay Arsenal Messrs BENNETT & Co. will THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 1st October at 2·30 p.m. sharp, (Standard time) sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place a large quantity of unserviceable stores, consisting of leather pieces, pewing, iron, wrought scraps, zinc old scraps, water buckets, spades, shovels, cupro nickle pigs, zinc old scrap, brass pig, lime light apparatus, lead pig, canvas, leather of old torie tape cotton gunny rubbish etc.

AUCTION SALE of a Stock of Millinery, Drapery, Hosiery, Cotton, Woollen and Silk Piece-goods, etc. at Carnac Road, opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

Under instructions from the mortgagee in possession and in pursuance of the power of sale given to that behalf by the indenture of Mortgage, dated the 6th day of August, 1904, and transfer of mortgage and further charges, dated the 27th February, 1905, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction in small lots TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 2nd instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.) the whole of the stock-in-trade of Framjee Rattonjee, who traded as milliner, and draper at Carnac Road, opposite Goculdas Tejpal Hospital consisting of cotton, woollen and silk piece-goods, laces, ribbons, socks, alpacas, muslin, etc, etc., furniture such as glass cupboards, show cases, sewing machine, etc.

The above is now on view.

BENNETT & CO.

BOMBAY, 1st OCTOBER, 1906.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL is allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your Money in full refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Highest grade cycles, guaranteed six years.

LATEST MODELS £2.10 to £6
Eadie or Non Detachable Coaster Hubs, Dunlop or Clincher A Wen Tyres, Inverted Lever Rim Brakes, Two Speed Gears, etc.

Packed and Delivered Free to any part in the world. We guarantee safe delivery.

200 Second-Hand Cycles all makes, £1 to £2.10
good as new.

Great factory clearance sale at *half factory prices*, taking orders from sample machine. Active Agents wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once for free catalogue and our special offer, many different types. Prices, Specifications, Sewing Machines, Photographs, &c., sent free.

MEAD CYCLE CO., Dept. C 48, LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND CHICAGO.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE for one week only of Rimka Lamps, Photoware, Cutlery, Table ornaments and Porcelain at M. BIRELL URR & Co. Church Gate Street.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—O. D. Nariman Hydraulic Deccan.

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

DITMAR'S ANNUAL SALE.—Begins THIS DAY, for 5 DAYS only. Clearance of all the Surplus Stock of Lampware, Crockery, Electroplate and Art Majolica, 69, Esplanade Road.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

WANTED an ORGANIST for the Garrison and Fort Churches, Bellary. Apply for particulars to the Chaplain.

WANTED—Second Class MARINE ENGINEER to act as Second Engineer in a Coasting Steamer. Apply No. 8788. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED a FURNISHED HOUSE at Lonavli or Khandala for a few months as soon as available. Apply No. 8658., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Busts a Specialty. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

GILDING, ELECTRO and NICKEL PLATING, Rubber Stamps, Die Sinking and Copper Plate Printing—Cheapest and most Durable—executed carefully. Also Visiting Cards. Inscription on presentation articles, Brass Sign Boards, Peons' Badges, Stocks and Steuns &c., made by skilled artisets. NANABHAI MAHADEV and Co., Jewellers and Watch Makers, 95 Meadow St., Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

CHOLERA IS UNNECESSARY.—Use LIQUOZONE to prevent CHOLERA by purifying your drinking water. Use it to cure Cholera if you have it.

"LU—LU" EYE DROPS. An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for Sore, inflamed, Red and Weak Eyes, Granulated or Inflamed Lids, Itching and Watchfulness of the Eyes, Intolerance of light, Corneal Ulcers, and other stubborn affections of the Eye, By an Ophthalmic Surgeon. Rs. 1.—D. SPRIFIO Co., Meadows Street, Fort. Oriental Bank Building.

TARACHAND PURSRAM RAMSWAMI DIAMOND MERCHANT and JEWELLER by appointment to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, Dealer in Carpets, Shawls, Silks and all kinds of Draperies. Also has a very fine collection of Indian, Chinese and Japanese Curios which he offers at very reasonable rates. An inspection is solicited. Head Office, 63 Meadows St., Fort, Bombay. Branch Offices: Calcutta, Rangoon and Yokohama.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Note that must be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 8038. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

HE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1893 Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy taught. Proficiency and the Highest Rewards. press and other opinions from GOPALDAS LALDAS, Managing Proprietor, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

HARNESS.—Two sets of SINGLE HARNESS, for Horse 15 to 16 hands, in excellent and serviceable condition. Offers will be received by No 8048, Advt Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Mofussil Rs. 3 each servant. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE—Is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupee into Sterling, from 1s. 3¼d. to 1s. 4 21-32d. The Book has been found to supply a long felt want, and a laborious and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—*Vide* Press Notices. Price:—Re. 2.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. The Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

CONTINENTAL and ENGLISH Finest Art Gold, Gem, Jewellery, such as Brooches, Charms, Necklets, Pendants, rings Scarf Pins, Safety Pins, Muff Chains, Fob Chains, Lockets, Perpetual Calendars, Lockets, Studs and Links, Hall-marked Silver Jewellery and Silver Mounted Goods. DUBASH and Co., 89, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week. Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single Copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadows Street.

W. M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly and the Weekly Mail edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—During months of issue, 2 annas; Thereafter for three months, 4 annas; Subsequent issues Rs. 2 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

BOMBAY GAZETTE WEEKLY EDITION—Issued every Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3, to Subscribers in Bombay, Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

NEVER DESPAIR: ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, PLEURISY and PNEUMONIA INSTANTLY relieved and POSITIVELY cured by "KAOL." Dr. A. L. PUSHONG writes from Lucknow:—"Kaol is a novelty, a remedy for respiratory diseases. Rs. 1-8.—D. SPECIFIO Co., Meadows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and fare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of rules and Regulations, through routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and Annual Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies, places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines, Price, Eight annas. Annual Subscription, Rs. 3 including Postage.

CLOTHES.

*ENGLISH CUT

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Alana, 2678 tons, Captain A Bowden, sailed yesterday for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

The Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Imperator 2319 tons, Captain F Mosca, will sail to-day for Trieste via ports with general cargo and passengers.

The S V Kaisha, steamer Kagoshima Maru, 2731 tons, Captain F L Payne, sailed yesterday for Kobe, with a general cargo.

The City Line steamer Clan Macnab, 1,412 tons, Captain Goodwin, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hull and Liverpool &c, with a general cargo.

The steamer Querimba, 1,937 tons, Captain W B Smith, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Shahristan, 1,741 tons, Captain Simpson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Greenock, via Salisbury in ballast.

The steamer Axenfels, 2759 tons, Captain A Weitzmann, arrived in harbour on Saturday from New York with a cargo of petroleum.

The S S Kaisha, steamer Ceylon Maru, 3142 tons Captain K Kori, arrived in harbour Saturday from Kobe with a general cargo and Mrs Havens and child as passengers.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Mozaffari, 1,597 tons, Captain, T L Moloney, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hoodeida, via Aden and Karachi, with a general cargo and deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Linga, 938 tons, Captain J Hickford, arrived in harbour Saturday on from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Hirsch, Mr Von-Pelzner, Mr H Smith, Lieut Gosset, Mr H C Johnson, Mrs Martyn, Mr Thomas, Mr Cartodo, Dr Summerhayes, Mrs Radford and Master Lyon, Mr Tobok, wife and 2 children, Mr Edwards and deck.

The Steamer Domra, 3456 tons, Captain J Smith, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Melbourne, with a cargo of coal and horses and the following passengers:—Lieut Armstrong, G Clarke, W J Morton, J Hurley, C Deere, A Smith, G Cruse, J Munro, W Evans, Gaskell, T Hogan, H Armstrong, H Leach, W K McFarlane and P Johnston, The Captain reports that the steamer spoke the French barque Dunkerque, and vessel is reported all well.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

In Stream.

H M S ... Lieut ...Comdr Morland.....R I Marine
H M S ... Comdr Barker.....6 Navy
... Seymour.....Transport

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S ... Comdr Bowden.....R I Marine
H M S ... Royal Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—SEPT. 29.

	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Agents.
	2759	Wuttmann		
	622	Lonnie		P F C & Co
	3401	Clarkson	Cary Bros & Co	
	930	Partridge		M M & Co
	2149	Walker		
	1273	Sowell		M M & Co
	1944	Willshire		M M & Co
	1581	Elton		M M & Co
	1165	Gray		B & P S N Co
	2870	Mackinnon		T M & Co
	3000	Mitchell		B S N Co
	1957	Smith		M M & Co
	1874	Crooks		B & P S N Co
	1559	Carter		Strick S N Co
	2566	Davison		Strick S N Co
	1741	Simpson		
	2328	Shadrick		M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Agents.
	1725	Hannah	Jeddah	N F
	1475	Daniel	China	5-10 P & O
	2761	Miller	Jeddah	4-10 B S N Co
	3457	Smith	N F	M & Co
	1343	Iron Duke		3-10 & N Line & Co
	1252	Storey		Hong K
	2156	Jones	Hull	3-10 P & O & Co
	2230	Palmer	Aden	5-10 P & O Co
	1287	Malong	Jeddah	2-10 B S N Co
	2761	Gourley	Newport	2-10 & N & Co
	1761	Burmeister	Zanzibar	9-10 A Strandes

H W P D

	325	Mohamedi	Bengal
	313	Khalifa	N F

M D D

	1973	Main	Mauritius

VICTORIA DOCK.

	3145	Kori	Kobe
	1838	Mitchell	Jeddah
	1250	Thompson	Java
	3576	Schurtz	Hamburg
	3171	Dale	Tuticorin
	2583	Gibson	Hull
	2926	Browne	Calcutta
	1997	Deter	Shanghai
	4167	Leach	London
		Hibbs	Kolaba

W D H W

	2680	Peters	Newport
	2156	Winslow	Repairing
	938	Rickford	

ARRIVALS.

	Vessel.	Commander	From.
29	Clan Macnab	Goodwin	Glasgow, Aug 28
	Mozaffari	Smith	Calcutta, Sept 17
	Linga	Maloney	Hodeida, Sept 8
	Empress	Hutchinson	Rangoon, Aug 25
	W Rumsey		New York, Aug 25
	Kori		Kobe, Aug 20
	Richford		Karachi, Sept 27
	Simpson		Greenock, Aug 12
	Baldwin		Mauritius, Sept 16
	Cownee		Liverpool, Aug 4
	Manley		Barrow, Sept 22

DEPARTURES.

	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Sylvia	Symmers	Calcutta &
	Valentine		London.
	Bowden		Antwerp
	Pyne		Kobe

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macnab, obtained her portclearance to Antwerp for Troops, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Arabia, for London.
Mozaffari, for Jeddah.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Vessel.	From
Tindal	Calcutta
Kashmayen	Coast
Fraser	Liverpool
Sofala	Antwerp

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ferguson, arrived at London on the afternoon of the 29th instant.

The City steamer City of York, arrived at Ibiza from Bombay on the morning of the 24th instant.

The Union-Castle Africa Line steamer Saxonil, left Zanzibar for Bombay on the afternoon of that evening, via Lamu and Mombasa and Goa.

The Peninsular and Oriental S N Co's steamer Caprl, from Bombay arrived at Marseilles on the 29th instant.

The Shaw, Savill and Albion Co's steamer "Norna" left Colombo for Bombay on Saturday 30th instant afternoon and she is expected to arrive on Monday 3rd October at 11 a.m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPT. 29.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Manekji & Co:—31 bales wool, Hirjee Mitha and Co; 140 bales wool, D Hurbhum; 20 bales wool, A Chagla and Co; 81 bales wool, Ewart Lathamand Co; 98 bales wool, and 400 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 150 bales wool, Ebjee Showjee; 7 bales wool, J Rona; 320 cwt linseed cake and 800 cwt, Cumberbhoy Trade and Co; 28 bales wool, J Kara; 800 cwt oilseed sweeping L Harriram; 19 bales wool, D Wadichand.

City of Agra:—705 cwt dillseed, 798 cwt methey-seed Burjor Kumse; 504 cwt myrabellams, Ebjee Gomeyer; 1309 cwt oil cake, The New Mofussil Co; Rodbeck, Jeongreekseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Manilla:—787 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia:—1029 cwt linseed E D Sassoon and Co; 2000 cwt cottonseed David Sassoon and Co.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo:—2000 cwt castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 6000 cwt cottonseed, Waghjee Bechur.

Killwinning:—2000 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Wensleydale:—35 bales cotton F F Cambell and Co; 50 bales cotton P Bhemjee: 10 bales cotton Ralli Bros: 165 bales cottonfly, J C Tadiwalla.

FOR AVONMOUTH.

Crewe Hall:—3,000 cwt cottonseed Ralli Bros.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Massilia:—2000 cwt mowrasseed and 2000 cwt castorseed Ralli Bros.

FOR PORTSAID FOR ORDERS

Crewe Hall:—1000 cwt cottonseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta:—1 cwt saffron K N Miance, 87 cwt Jaddoloo M of Rs 5,000; 20 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI

Delta:—30 chests opium E Ebrahim and Co; 30 chests opium C Bomonjee and Co; 30 chests opium Jafar and Co; 213 bales twist Pithwa and B Petit and Co.

PARIS-INDIA Sole Agents for RICHARD BRASIER MOTOR CARS 75, Hornby Road.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BENTALL—September 22, at Nepoor, Travancore, to Dr. and Mrs. Bentall, a daughter.

HELLEIN—September 25, at Vepery, Madras, the wife of Mr. E. J. P. Hellein, Government Telegraphs, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DUPEN—WALTON—September, 25, at St. Peter's Church, Kodaikanal, by the Rev. J. C. Evans, George Semmeus Dupen, of Palghat, to Alice Mary Walton, fourth daughter of the late Mr. Frederick Walters Walton, of The Laurels, Springfield Park, England.

DEATHS.

ANDREE—September 27, at the General Hospital, Madras, of heart disease, General P. G. Andree, the youngest son of the late Captain G. F. Andree (Commander, Barque "Clarissa"), aged 61 years.

HICKNELL—September 22, at Lahore, Kathleen Florence, beloved daughter of Howard William and Eileen Mary Hicknell, aged 13 months.

RUBBING "VEGETINE" KILLS THE PAIN.

"VEGETINE" is the latest discovery in Scientific Pharmacy. It is a salve or Ointment manufactured from VEGETABLE INGREDIENTS ONLY. It can be used for every purpose where a healing Ointment is indicated and also as a Liniment or Embrocation.

FOR Eczema; Pimples; Sunburn; Freckles.

FOR Cuts; Bruises; Burns; Scalds; Piles; Boils.

FOR Sciatica; Rheumatism; Stiff Joints Muscular Pains.

12 As. per pot.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

Kemp & Co Ltd.

THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 50m.; Sun sets, 5h. 50m.; High water, 10-43m., 11-2a.; Low water, 4-10m., 4-42a.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. (B. T.)

St. Mary's Institution, annual Athletic Sports, 4-30 p.m.

Bombay Gymkhana Golf Tournament.

New Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Opera Company, 9-30 p.m.

CELEBRATION OF THE BIRTHDAY OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.—On Saturday the 29th ultimo in the Cawasji Jehangir Hall at Dhobitalao, the Real Instituto Luso-Indiano gave a very successful concert followed by a dance in honour of the happily coincident birthdays of Their Majesties the King and Queen of Portugal and in commemoration of the 23rd anniversary of the Institute. Among those that were present were H. E. Viscount de Wrem, Consul-General for Portugal in British India, H. E. the Governor of Damaun, Mons. Gerard, Consul for Belgium, the Consul for Spain and leading members of the Portuguese Community. After the concert, which was an immense success, the gathering was photographed. The dance lasted till 3 o'clock in the morning and all went away happy.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF MATHEMATICS.—The Bombay Graduates' Association have organised a series of lectures for the year, the first of which was given on Saturday afternoon in the Bombay Presidency Association Rooms at Apollo Bunder. It was on "Early History of Mathematics" by Mr. R. P. Paranjpe, Brinnyal of the Ferguson College of Poona. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna presided in the absence of the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, the President of the Association. The lecturer cited chapters and quotations from the Hindu Mythology to show that from the early times Hindus were well acquainted with the different branches of the science of mathematics. Algebra was the brainwork of the Greeks with whom it originated, and it was the Hindus who took their first lessons in Algebra from them. In course of discussion on the subject Mr. R. G. Tilak said that the Hindus were quite at home, from the early times, with mathematics and geometry and other nations had obtained the knowledge of the science from them.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY.

The ordinary general meeting of the share-holders of the above company was held on Saturday afternoon at its registered office No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Karsandas Dharamsey, presiding. The Directors' further report stated:—

In continuation of your directors' report, dated 3rd November 1905, which was placed before you at the 30th annual general meeting of the company held on the 22nd November 1905, your directors beg to inform you that a suit was filed immediately thereafter by Bai Gangabai and others against the company and others, being suit No. 852 of 1905, for setting aside the amendment and resolution which the Chairman of that meeting had declared to have been passed, the effect of which amendment was to deprive the agents Messrs. Mulji Jetha and Co. of the right to receive their commission from the company and the effect of which resolution was to elect Messrs. Lakhmidas Walji and Abheychand Shamji as directors in the place of Messrs. Lakhmidas Walji and Sorabji C. Sett who were then retiring by rotation.

The suit was heard before the Honourable Mr. Justice Chandavarkar in July last, and by his Decree, dated the 23rd day of July 1906 it was among other things declared that the said amendment which was declared to have been carried was illegal and void, and that the pretended appointment of Messrs. Lakhmidas Walji and Abheychand Shamji as directors was also illegal and void, and the same was set aside and that Mr. Lakhmidas Walji had ceased to be a Director of the company. In consequence of this Decree Mr. Sorabji C. Sett remained the only continuing director of the company, and as such he convened an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company for the purpose of having the requisite number of directors of the company elected. The meeting was accordingly held on the 20th September 1906 at which Messrs. Karsondas Dharamsey and Lalji Naranji were elected in the place of Messrs. Bhagwandas Walji who had resigned and Lakhmidas Walji, who had ceased to be a Director.

It is now necessary to adopt the directors' report of 3rd November 1905 which had not been adopted at the meeting held on the 22nd November 1905, as also to adopt and pass the audited accounts and balance sheet then circulated with that report (and now again circulated herewith.) It is at the same time considered desirable though it may not be necessary to confirm the appointment of Mr. Karsondas Dharamsey in the place of Mr. Bhagwandas Walji and Laljee Naranjee in place of Mr. Lukhmidas Walji made at the extraordinary general meeting of the 20th September 1906. Messrs. Sorabji C. Sett and Lalji Naranji retire by rotation, but they are eligible for re-election. Your Directors may state with Reference to the appointment of Receivers referred to in their report that the Appeal Court has appointed Messrs. Karsondas Dharamsey and Lalji Naranji joint managers of the Company's affairs and that the Board does not wish to disturb that arrangement. The Board has recognised the claim of the agents to receive their commission under the Articles of Association of the Company.

The director's report and the audited accounts and balance sheet were adopted. A dividend of Rs. 75 per share was declared. The appointment of Messrs. Karsondas Dharamsey and Lalji Naranji was confirmed. Messrs. Sorabji Cursetji Sett and Lalje Naranje were re-elected directors. A vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the meeting.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SPORTING NEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 29.

The South African team has beaten the Midlands in a Rugby match by 29 to *nil*.

CRICKET.

Bombay Gymkhana *vs.* Young Hindus.

THIS, the last of the cricket fixtures of the Bombay Gymkhana cricket season, was played off on the Gymkhana ground, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. The home team having the spin of the coin in their favour elected to be on the defence, beginning with Cheetham and Burns, the latter retiring when 20 was telegraphed (20-1-12) being held at mid-on by M. Kirtikar off Dec. M. H. Kirtikar, who was attacking from the Pavilion end, could not capture any wicket. At 30, however, his comrade, Deo, clean-bowled Cheetham who returned with a shaky 11. (30-2-11). Sanderson and Elliot were now partners and a merry game was displayed. They began free hitting and in a short time the total was brought up to 67. At this stage Elliott trying to pull a straight one succumbed to W. Kirtikar, who had relieved his namesake of the leather (67-3-19). Angove joined Sanderson, and the former returned with an account of 5 singles, being held by Prabhakar off Deo. (80-4-5). Leahy filled the vacancy, but only to return with a zero. (80-5-0). Priestley next partnered the Secretary, who was playing a splendid game. The partnership did not last long and the former returned with a couple, being caught by S. Divekar in the country off W. Kirtikar. (87-6-2). Sanderson now had McCallum as his partner and three singles brought the total to 90. At 97 McCallum was clean-bowled by M. Kirtikar who had been given charge of the leather once more (97-7-5). The bowler was so successful that he disposed of the next two bats, (Cadell and Webb) before they could add anything to the score. (97-8-0) (109-9-0) Sanderson was playing a grand game and at 109 when Coombs joined him he had 50 to his credit. He had up to now played a faultless game, but when his score was 53 he skied W. Kirtikar, but M. Kirtikar dropped him. He, however, made up for the miss and cleaned bowled Sanderson, when he got charge of the leather. (118-10-57). Coombs was not out for 2. The innings thus ended for 118.

At a quarter-to-five, the Young Hindus commenced their struggle against the attack of Coombs and Cheetham, by sending out Dandekar and Agaskar. The game was slow in the beginning, but the batsmen soon settled down and before the ninth over was completed 30 was telegraphed. In half an hour the total reached 40. When 50 appeared on the board Cheetham gave over charge of the leather to McCallum. At 57 Agaskar was all but run out. Changes were made in the bowling and McCallum and Elliott succeeded Cheetham. At 80 Sanderson was asked to relieve Coombs. When it was 20 minutes to draw the stumps the total score was 90, and Leahy very smartly held Dandekar at mid-off off Elliott. (90-2-36). Devekar joined Agaskar and the latter, after three more to his account, was held by Elliott off Sanderson, (93-2-50). Devekar and Dalvi were now partners and after playing a very tedious game the latter was caught at point by Mcallum off Sanderson (103-3-40). Prabhakar was the next man at the wicket. In attempting to hit a straight, he succumbed to Elliott. (105-4-1). Kirtikar, next man in, was held by Sanderson off Elliott for 8. (117-5-8). Jhangiani next went in, but he had not to trouble about scoring. Devekar made up the required number of runs, and at 123 the ball was rung, the Hindus winning the match by 5 wickets and 5 runs.

The scores are —

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

C. L. Burns, c M. Kirtikar b Deo	12
H. Cheetham, b Deo	11
P. M. D. Sanderson, b M. Kirtikar	57
R. E. A. Elliott, b W. Kirtikar	10
C. St. A. Angove, c Prabhakar b Deo	5
A. E. B. Leahy, c Prabhakar b W. Kirtikar	0
E. Priestley, c S. Divekar b W. Kirtikar	2
R. E. McCallum, b M. Kirtikar	5
E. E. Cadell, b M. Kirtikar	0
E. M. Webb, b M. Kirtikar	0
E. E. Coombs, not out	2
Extras	5
Total	118

HINDU BOWLING.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
M.R.Deo	17	2	45	3
M. Kirtikar	12·2	0	24	4
W.B.Kirtikar	8	0	44	3

YOUNG HINDUS.

R. V. Agaskar, c Elliott b Sanderson	50
P. N. Dandekar, c Leahy b Elliott	36
S. K. Devekar, not out	17
N. G. Prabhakar, b Elliott	1
B. M. Dalvi, c McCallum b Sanderson	0
R. B. Jhangiani, not out	0
W. B. Kirtikar, c Sanderson b Elliott	8
M. R. Deo, N. K. Devekar, A. H. Kirtikar, M. H. Kirtikar,	Did not bat.
Extras	11
Total	123

GYMKHANA BOWLING.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
E. E. Coombs	10	1	31	0
H. Cheetham	7	0	26	0
R. E. McCallum	2	0	18	0
R. E. A. Elliott	9	1	23	3
P. M. D. Sanderson	8	2	19	2

ISLAM GYMKHANA vs. GRINDLY GROOM C.C.

The match was played on Saturday at Islam Gymkhana ground result.—Islam Gymkhana won by 29 runs. Scores :—

ISLAM GYMKHANA CLUB.

H. C. Tyabjee, b B. Mistri	16
P. Mahomed, b B. Mistri	6
Ismail, b B. Mistri	6
Idroos, c Bapoo, b D. Mistri	2
Rozak, l-b-w Udvadia	12
Alishah, c Chinoy, b N. Chinoy	13
Sultanali, c Patel, b Udvadia	26
Jamali, H. b Mistri	2
Aba, c Udvadia b Mistri	8
Oomer, b Mistri	0
Mohamed Hussin, not out	7
Extras	13
Total	111

GRINDLY GROOM CLUB.

U. Chinoy, b Aba	20
J. Elchidana, l-b-w Aba	35
Udvadia, c and b Aba	2
B. Mistri, b Aba	1
D. Mistri b Aba	0
B. Patel, c (Sultanali) Aba	15
Limji, c (Absha) Aba	0
P. Chinoy, run out	4
Framji, not out	0
Madon, c and b Idroos	0
Short, absent	0
Extras	5
Total	82

For the Islamali Aba bowled well taking 7 wickets for 12 Runs.

BOMBAY ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

Replayed Final—Royal Scots vs. East Lancs.

A POINTLESS DRAW.

BEFORE a record crowd and under the most favourable conditions the replayed final of the Rovers' Tournament between the Royal Scots and the East Lancs took place on the Cooperage on Saturday afternoon.

The match was not perhaps so interesting a one as that on Thursday, but play throughout was of a most give and take description and either side might with a little luck have won. Extra time was played five minutes each way and just before the whistle blew finally the Scots should certainly have scored. So easy was the opportunity that it was a marvel how they failed. Newbiggin also on one occasion netted the ball and a roar went up from the backers of the Royals but he was ruled off-side. The Lancashire men had without doubt to thank their splendid goal-keeper Lowe for saving the match.

During half-time the Pipers of the Scots regaled the spectators with martial music. Very neat and trim the Pipers looked as they strutted up and down the field. The band of the same regiment also played a programme of music in the enclosure after play was over.

The ball was set rolling at 5-20 and after some up and down play Booth took a pot at the net. After a visit, the other end the Lancs secured a corner which came to nothing. Hartley was clapped for some good play and soon after Newbiggin was off-side. The Scots were soon back again, however, when a foul against the Lancs gave them an opening and they came near scoring. Lowe then showed up in goal. Newbiggin had another opportunity but was ruled off-side. The Lancs then taking up the attack Ainsworth had a grand opening but raised the ball over the timber. The Scots attacking. Lowe had to run right out to clear. Soon after Webber had a shot. Both sides attacking in turn Bryce was called on to clear, and immediately after his contemporary followed suit. The Lancs securing, Ainsworth put in a hard shot across the goal mouth which went begging. The Scots then attacking, Wright put the ball in well and Kenmaway should have scored, but lost. The Lancs maintained pressure for some time in their opponents half till the latter secured a corner which come to nothing, but Webber soon after put in one of his long shots which was well gathered by Lowe. Though the Scots threatened more than once to take the lead half-time arrived without any score being registered by either side.

On restarting Booth had a wild shot. Some pretty passing by the Scots resulted in Newbiggin giving to Webber who had a long shot, which went over. The Lancs breaking up looked dangerous till the Scots eventually secured and some pretty passing resulted in Newbiggin putting a nice shot low down into one corner amid wild cheering. He was, however, ruled off-side. The Lancs then paid a visit, but the Scots were soon back and maintained pressure. The ball was eventually put in well, and Lowe endeavoured to clear, but was charged and bowled over the goal line outside the posts. The corner kick came to nothing. After some very up and down play the Scots came within an ace of registering a point, but Lowe cleared in the nick of time. Soon after Webber put in one of his beauties, which missed by inches. A free kick to the Lancs gave the ball to Dunn who looked like scoring, but was hustled off and the ball went behind. The whistle blew with a blank score board.

It was decided on the representation of both teams to play an extra five minutes each way. The Lancs immediately got away and the most exciting piece of play in the match followed. Again and again the Lancashire men shot, but were unable to force the ball through the scrum in the Scot's goal mouth. Bryce eventually got the ball away to one side and the danger was averted. The Scots immediately made a rush and from a good centre by Parkes. Newbiggin headed just over the bar. The first five minutes passed without any score. The second period saw both sides working hard. Deatridge was applauded for some good work and soon after the Scots ought to have scored but the shot skimmed over the bar. Immediately after a dead certain goal was magnificently stopped by Lowe.

As already stated the match ended in a pointless draw, and will be replayed on Monday.

POONA RACES.

Seventh Day.

END OF THE SEASON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 29.

THE big Poona Meeting was fittingly wound up to-day with an excellent day's racing. There was a very large attendance and His Excellency the Governor was also present through the early part of the programme. Vast crowds all through the proceedings filled the betting-shed and could not resist the tempting prices on offer at the lists. It is only fair to give the bookmakers their due that through the seven days of the big meeting they have been most lavish in their generous prices. Except for one regrettable episode the meeting has gone off with a triumphant success, the able body of Stewards through their Executive, Mr. Cecil Gray, have well sustained the high character of the Poona meeting. Without wishing to detract from the painstaking and impartial character of the Handicapper's work, I am not alone in thinking that he has appraised the Hon'ble Mr. Apcar's stable as also Messrs. Wood and Badger's horse Thomond, too highly, and has not given them an even chance in their engagements. Yet Mr. Cursetjee has supplied us with many hard problems which have brought those who treated them lightly to grief and has provided us with repeated close finishes that have tested the nerves of the punting brigade to trying point. Many of the visitors are leaving, even if with lighter pockets yet with pleasant memories of all they have seen and taken part in. All their friends were pleased to-day to witness the ultimate turning of the long lane of H. H. the Aga Khan's stable, disappointment. Their two wins to-day were well received. For the Poona and Bombay racing without the Aga Khan's horses running would be an incongruity. For once, to-day, we take a Cup that was to be run for, on view in the enclosure thoughit was on a table in a corner of the enclosure. This was the very handsome silver Cup presented for the Aga Khan's Cup race. H.H. the Governor's Cup, the Turf Club Cup and other trophies have not been exhibited on the days they were run for. Perhaps the Executive had less fear for the safety of the valuable trophy after all that has happened recently. There was a lot of trouble over the start for the Turf Club Cup. Hampstead, though with a twitch on his nose and four or five interested friends to sheppard him, he behaved very badly and kicked all round him. He lashed into Berlin freely and no doubt prevented this horse from running up to his form. Though nearly all the events to-day were closely contested the two important races of the day provided most interesting spectacles.

The race for H. H. the Aga Khan's Cup—a superb work of art—was a splendid one and was fought out by three placed horses in a most exciting finish. Tom Scott, the capable trainer, and Willie Southall, the no less excellent jockey of the Patiala Stable, are to be congratulated on the result of the well earned and well won victory. Mr. Apcar's mare, Seclusion, winner of the Maharajah of Mysore's Cup at the Bangalore races in June last, ran very gamely throughout and as there is still room for improvement in her, I believe Watson will be able to annex some big events with her at Calcutta. Ballark, like Mallard, was weighted out. Colonel DesrajUrs' horse Trenton very nearly created a sensation by the game manner he came at the finish.

The Turf Club Cup also provided a great race. A Lucknow stable made sure of securing this artistic piece of plate, but their candidate had to be content with third place, while Ajax fought out the issue with Hampsted. Ajax is a last winter's horse and when he fully matures great things may be expected of him.

THE DECCAN PLATE.—Rs. 1,500, out of which second receives Rs. 300, and third, Rs. 200. A Handicap Hurdle race for Horses. Distance.—About 1 3/4 miles over 8 flights.

Mr North's b aus g Greenstone, 10st 5lbs .....A Hoyt 1
Mr W O Gibbs' b e m Nell Gwynne, 9st.....Vining 2
Hon'ble H Thelluson's b nth aus m Madeira, 11st ..... E Thomas 3
Mr Morison's b aus g Corrie Roy, 11st 6lbs .....Bond 4

Also ran :—Thomond 12st 4lbs; The Moachim, 9st 11lb, carried 9st 10lb.

BETTING :—Evens Greenstone, 5 to 2 against Thomond, 5 to 1 Corrie Roy, 10 to 1, Madeira and 20 to 1 each against The Moachim and Nell Gwynne.

THE RACE :—The Moachim at once went to the front and settled down with a clear lead of the rest with Greenstone showing at their head. At the one and a quarter miles Greenstone took the second place a couple of lengths in front of Nell Gwynne who was well to the front of the rest. At the five furlongs the Moachim began to tire and shortly fell back into the ruck and at the three furlongs all were close together with Greenstone cantering in front, who keeping the lead to the end won by one and a half lengths easily. The same distance separated the second and the third. Time—3 m. 21 1/5 secs.

Winner trained by C. Blesch.

THE GHORPURI PLATE.—Rs. 1,500, out of which second receives Rs. 300, and third Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for ARAB Ponies 13-3 and under.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Kelso's b a h Hermit, 9st 5lbs.....Vining 1
Mr Arth A Esavje's g a h Little Joker, 7st 9lbs ..... Heeroo 2

Messrs M Gooculdas and A Nanjee's b a h Bay Middleton, 10st 3lbs .....Robinson 3
Mr Vaid's g a h Zurriff, 7st 3lbs.....Melsom 4

Also ran :—Oriental 8st 12lbs; Mint 8st 11lbs.

BETTING :—3 to 1 against Zurriff, 7 to 2 each Bay Middleton and Oriental, 4 to 1 Mint, and 5 to 1 each Hermit and Little Joker.

THE RACE :—Mint showed out at the head of a close field from the start and led to the three furlongs where they all closed up and then Hermit came to the front and despite the challenge of Little Joker and Bay Middleton from the distance he stayed out and won by a length. A head divided the second and the third. Time—1 m. 23 secs.

Winner trained by Byramjee.

THE SEPTEMBER PLATE.—Rs. 2,000, out of which second receives Rs. 400, and third, Rs. 200. A High Weight Handicap for Horses. Distance.—6 furlongs.

Mr R R S' br aus g Killua, 10 5lbs .....F Williams 1
Mr G K's b aus m Jubilant, 6st 9lbs, carried 6st 11lbs ..... Melson 2
Mr P B Avasia's ch e g Presbyterian 8st carried 8st 11b .....Evans 3
Mr J C Galstaun's bl aus g Dulcimer 9st 11b...Robinson 4

Also ran :—Balkyeuse 8st 6lbs; Adelaide 7st 10lbs; Nat Gould 7st 7lbs; Resident 7st, carried 7st 7lbs; Flotsam 6st carried 6st. 12lbs.

BETTING :—2 to 1 against Dulcimer, 4 to 1 Nat Gould, 9 to 2 Killua, 6 to 1 Jubilant, 7 to 1 Balkyeuse, 8 to 1 Presbyterian, 10 to 1 Adelaide, and 12 to 1 and 15 to 1 against the others.

THE RACE :—Presbyterian and Adelaide in company almost at once took a clear lead of the rest and turned into the straight ahead of them then from the distance Killua came through and challenged Presbyterian, Adelaide having fallen back, and drew to the front. In the rails Melsom on Jubilant came with a great rush but failed to get up to Killua who won by one length, a quarter length being the distance between the second and the third. Time—1m. 15secs.

Winner trained by Byramjee.

THE TURF CLUB CUP.—Rs. 2,000, out of which second receives Rs. 400, and third, Rs 200. A High Weight Handicap for Arabs. Distance—1 1/2 miles.

Aga S Shah's ch a h Ajax, 7st 12lbs .....Kamad 1
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Hampstead 8st 11b...Southal 2
Thakur Sripal Singh's g a h Soheil, 7st 12lbs carried 8st .....Evans 3
Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Saif's g a h Moorced, 9st 11b .....Robinson 4

Also ran :—Precious 10st 3lbs; Egypt 8st 10lbs; Skylark 8st 8lbs; Sandow 8st 7lbs; Berlin 7st 9lbs; Young Kaiser 7st 7lbs, carried 7st 11lbs; Bandit II 7st 5lbs, carried 7st 6lbs; Panala II 7st 3lbs; King Cobweb 6st 12lbs; Moomib Pasha 6st 10lbs, carried 6st 13lbs; Sweet William 6st, carried 6st 12lbs.

BETTING :—5 to 2 against Moorced, 5 to 1 Precious 6 to 1 each Skylark, Sandow, Ajax, Moomib Pasha and Sweet William, 7 to 1 Soheil, 10 to 1 each Egypt Hampstead and Berlin, and 15 to 1 and 20 to 1 against the others.

THE RACE :—Bandit II at once went to the front followed at intervals by Young Kaiser and Panala II, with the rest in a bunch and Berlin lying last. At the mile Soheil and Hampstead overhauled Panala II and Young Kaiser and at the five furlongs they had got on terms with Bandit II. At the three furlongs Moorced and Ajax worked up to the front division and turning for home Soheil held the lead from Hampstead and Ajax and the latter wearing the others down from the distance won by half length, one and a half length between the second and the third. Time—2m. 52secs.

Winner trained privately.

THE AGA KHAN'S CUP.—A Cup value £100 sterling, presented by H. H. the Aga Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah, Aga Khan, G.C.I.E., and Rs. 5,000 from the Fund, out of which second receives Rs. 800, and third Rs. 400. A Handicap for Horses. Distance—1 1/2 miles.

H H Kour Saheb of Patiala's br aus g Lamrock, 7st 10lbs (carried 7st 11lbs) Southal.....1
Hon'ble Mr A A Apcar's ch aus m Seclusion, 7st 12lbs Vining 2
Lt-Col J Desaraj Urs' b aus g Trenton 7st 10lbs (carried 7st 12lbs) J O'Brien.....3
Aga S Shah's br aus m Shotover 6st 7lbs (carried 6st 8lbs) Kamad 4

Also ran :—Prince Lyon 9st 5lbs; Ballark 8st 12lbs; Testwood 8st 11b; Apology 7st. 13lbs. Sainte Marquise 7st 12lbs, carried 8st; Dirty Boy 7st.9lbs; Lord Boyne 7st; Insurrection 6st 9lbs, carried 7st 7lbs.

BETTING :—2 to 1 Dirty Boy, 4 to 1 Testwood, 5 to 1 each Ballark and Lamrock, 7 to 1 Shotover, 10 to 1 and 15 to 1 against the others.

THE RACE :—Prince Lyon attended by Seclusion with Testwood and Apology tying third and fourth led out and these preserved their positions till the half mile where Prince Lyon fell back and Testwood, Dirty Boy and Trenton got abreast of Seclusion, then turning into the straight Seclusion again drew to the front till beyond the distance Lamrock came through and ranging himself alongside of Seclusion, a great race home took place and Lamrock won by a neck. Half a length separated second and third, close fourth. Time—2 m. 38 secs.

Winner trained by T. Scott.

THE IDAR PLATE.—Rs. 1,500. Winner Rs. 1,000; second, Rs. 300, third, Rs. 200. (Rs. 500 presented by Major-General H. H. Maharaja Sir Partab Singh G. C. S. I., K. C. B., A. D. C. and Rs. 1,000 from the

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The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCT. 1, 1906.

THE PROSPECTS OF HOME RULE.

In the observations of Mr. Redmond at Limerick may be taken altogether seriously we may expect as striking a revelation in the near future as that of the Kilmainham Treaty in 1882. Mr. Redmond is credited with being good at bargain-driving with the Liberals, and the *Standard* declares that there is a tacit and definite understanding between the Nationalists and the Government whose offer is unexpectedly generous. But Mr. Redmond complains that the Government—the present Government, not one of bye-gone years—has repeatedly falsified its promises. So he has taken up a firm attitude. What promises he refers to are not known to the British public. Even the Press makes blind guesses as to what they may be, if they have ever been made. But Mr. Redmond was referring to something with a real existence when he declared that the Irish party would accept no makeshift and that nothing short of a complete measure of Home Rule would suffice. When Home Rule was supposed to have been dead for years Mr. Redmond at Glasgow startled his hearers by declaring that "the one great fact to the Irish leader's mind, which stood out in the present political situation, was that Home Rule was still the be-all and end-all of the Irish policy and programme." The land question, he added, might come to a settlement apart from Home Rule, and the finances of Ireland might be put on a better footing, "but these could only be valuable because they were stepping-stones to Home Rule." This was over two years ago. Another twelve-month elapsed and the General Council of Irish County Councils in the city hall of Dublin resolved that the Irish people ought to be a free people with a natural right to govern themselves, that no Parliament is competent to make laws for Ireland, except as an Irish Parliament sitting in Ireland, and that the claim of any other body of men to make laws for or to govern Ireland is illegal and unconstitutional and a grievance intolerable to the people. No one seemed to consider it necessary to make a reply, and it is improbable that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman and his followers entered into any compact at that time with a view to securing the support of the Irish Nationalists so long in anticipation of the General Election. At the time of the struggle the Liberals were warned that they would have Mr. John Redmond, sinister and implacable, to reckon with. But as to what is the foundation for his outcry it will be difficult to find an answer.

Nothing in the election addresses, or in the campaign speeches of members of the present Government can be accounted a promise. It is true Mr. Chamberlain condemned the new Government as essentially a Home Rule and Little Englander Government, which "seeks by tortuous ways to compass the disruption of the United Kingdom, although it dare not openly place Home Rule upon its programme." It was true the Premier's manifesto was ambiguous on the subject of Ireland. That there are differences in the Liberal Party as to the desirability of Home Rule there can be no doubt. Sir Edward Grey plainly told his constituents that if the Liberals wanted to bring in another Home Rule Bill they would have to get another and a special mandate from the country, and he promised them that the votes given for Free Trade would not be given to introduce Home Rule. Mr Asquith said very much the same, while Sir Henry Fowler, more explicit, said personally he would pledge his word that he would be no party to the introduction of a Home Rule Bill in the Parliament about to be elected. Mr. Birrell's observation was "Home Rule is not the issue and cannot be." Mr. Sydney Buxton would not say that he would vote against it, but he would not support it, and Mr. Morley's election address contained this passage : "For my own part, I never pretend to believe that any reforms in the machinery of Irish Government will be found a permanently effective or successful substitute for the policy of entrusting the management of Irish affairs to an Irish representative authority, with powers and functions defined by Parliament." Mr. Balfour accused the party of Home Rule proclivities, but the accusation was repeatedly repudiated by Ministerial candidates, and if any such promise as Mr. Redmond refers to was ever made it was such as that which was referred to as the Kilmainham treaty—a secret undertaking which neither party would be anxious to disclose. But we are reluctant to believe there was ever a compact of the kind, and that Mr. Redmond is merely drawing upon his imagination, or else has attached undue importance to some phrase or expression contained in a Ministerial speech. The value of what the *Standard* has to say on the subject cannot be accurately assessed until we receive something more than the epitomised message which Reuter sends us. The assertion of the *Daily Mail* that a Bill has already been drafted, we may take for what it is worth. There has always been a basis for the statement inasmuch as it would be a remarkably easy matter to paraphrase the old Bill or to re-introduce Mr. Gladstone's original measure.

No matter what the measure may ultimately be, it is bound to cause a deal of dissention. If only what the Irish Nationalists consider a half measure they will have none of it even if promised that it shall be a stepping-stone to further concessions. If it provides for Home Rule without due provision for the supremacy of Parliament, it will cause an immediate split among the present followers of the Government whose downfall will be the almost inevitable result. The declarations of Ministers we have quoted above indicate the course they would adopt, and another General Election must come within the year, for Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman will not tolerate the infliction, which has been foretold for him of an overbearing opposition of his own colleagues. The Labourites would almost certainly join hands with the Nationalists, for to do so would not be in the least contrary to their "clearly defined policy." This coalition would destroy the impregnability of the present majority and the desertion of those leaders, who have already sounded a warning note, would assure disaster. There are still in the Liberal Party and still in Ireland those who believe, as Sir Robert Peel did in 1834, that the security of the Empire depends on the maintenance of the Union, that without it England would be reduced to the condition of a fourth-rate Power in Europe, and Ireland to the desolation of a wilderness. According to Sir Antony MacDonnell, however, the Irish are to obtain Home Rule next year without the risk of a Home Rule Bill which would miscarry in the House of Lords, and Mr. Dillon, in a speech the other day, declared he knew that "a leading member of the Government had made it public that next session the Government would attempt to redeem their pledges with regard to the reform of the Government of Ireland." So far as the Irish Nationalists were concerned, he added, the Government could not complain that they did not give them time to mature their plans ; and when these plans were submitted to them, the Irish Party would examine them carefully, so that they might be able to advise their people whether to accept, modify, or reject them, and doubtless they will to a much further extent than the Government will appreciate, particularly if the priests decide to interest themselves in the subject ; for there is a growing feeling in Ireland that Home Rule means "Rome Ruin," which concerns them much more than national independence. All the conditions of a revolt from Rome are present to-day in Ireland, recently wrote an Irish Nationalists. "Once let Ireland be free to go her own way and the pent-up energies will instantly exert themselves against ecclesiastical domination. On the new Irish flag the triple tiara and cross-keys will certainly not be found quartered. And the bells which celebrate the re-opening of the old House in College Green will also toll the knell of the supremacy of Rome in Ireland." But we believe Home Rule for Ireland is as far off as ever.

RAILWAY PROGRESS IN CHINA.

It is not many years since railways were regarded by the Chinese as an invention of the devil, and it needed no small amount of perseverance on the part of the pioneers to persuade officialdom that, far from being a curse, they were prospective powers for great good in the country. It is not exaggerating to say that more than three-quarters of the ignorance which prevails in China is due to the absence of railways. Distances are so great that the spread of education must progress at a snail's pace until such time as sufficient opening up of the country is secured and this can only be done by the advent of railways. India to-day, a country which ranks as a marvel in the matter of railway construction, has, still, its *service of dak* runners in many parts, but China has practically nothing else and the delivery of a letter in the interior is always problematical. The last mail from China, however, contains information concerning the Canton-Hankow Railway, of which so much is expected. The many obstacles to be overcome on account of the vacillating habits of the Chinese are clearly exemplified in the history of this scheme, but, despite all, its prospects continue to grow and it will, in time, no doubt, open up a very valuable area. At first the work was placed in the hands of an American Syndicate and every one appeared to be satisfied. The branch line from Canton to Samshui was pushed vigorously forward, and in a brief time was opened for passenger traffic.

Then came a lull. Rumours were circulated —evidently well founded—that many of the shares of the proposed line were being transferred to the Belgians. The result was confusion worse confounded, and not until the Hongkong Government came forward and guaranteed the necessary funds were the Chinese able to free themselves from the contract with the Syndicate. Other troubles followed close on the heels of the first. Officials stepped in with the idea that there was something to be made out of the deal and so the merchants fought shy of the whole undertaking. Then came a reversion when the people developed an extraordinary liking for limited liability in the matter of constructing and maintaining railways. These were but the most important of the political and financial difficulties which crowded round the inception of so excellent a scheme. Then suddenly it was discovered that there were no engineers capable of constructing the line, and after much debating it was decided that British Engineers should be engaged. At last comes the news that, amidst a deafening display of crackers, the first sod has been turned and the construction of the railway has, therefore, actually been commenced. One thing it is safe to predict : Unless foreign supervision of some kind is requisitioned, the work will never be satisfactorily completed, and probably never completed at all. It is safe to say, on the other hand, that if the Americans had been allowed to build the line, by this time many sections of it would have been in hand, and probably trains would have been running out of Canton on a part already completed. The entire enterprise, however, is markedly characteristic of Chinese procedure, of Chinese reform and Chinese progress.

ENTERPRISE IN MOROCCO.

Without any outside support other than that which Government is always ready to accord to British Traders in foreign countries Great Britain's trade in Morocco is holding its own well. It is impossible to give the exact proportion of England's interest in the total sea-borne commerce of the country before the appearance of the Consular statistics from the Central and Southern ports, but the report of Mr. Smith, the Vice-Consul at Mogador shows that Great Britain has large interests and they will probably be found to be quite up to the average of recent years, which is about a third of the total four million pounds worth of trade. In cotton goods Manchester is still easily first, but in the blue-cloth market Pondicherry has absorbed practically the whole of the trade despite the cost of freight first to Marseilles and thence on to Morocco. Thus Tangier alone imported in 1905 English cotton goods to the value of £105,433, actually an advance of £37,000 odd on the previous year. The increase is hardly likely to be found at all the ports, but even if the general importation be stationary it should show the very respectable value of over three-quarters of a million sterling, mainly for long-cloths, croydons, and turban muslins. In green tea, the national beverage of the Moors, London practically holds the monopoly. Morocco's annual tea bill comes to upwards of £150,000.

On the other hand, she buys her sugar, 2½-kilo loaves, mainly from France, with occasional Belgian competition, and this costs her half a million sterling. During the past year and a half France, represented by the "Comite du Maroc," has been making strenuous efforts to create a predominance of French trade, with the obvious aim of justifying her policy of "pacific penetration." The result has been an almost unexampled activity in the floating of commercial and semi-commercial syndicates for the purpose of "exploiting" Morocco. Upon a scale hitherto unknown in this land of small capitalists, the Comptoir National d'Escompte and the Compagnie Marocaine have established branches in the principal seaports, entailing an initial expense which must require years of prosperous business to recoup. A most satisfactory note is struck by Mr. Smith when he comments on the knowledge of local trade which English firms, trading with Morocco, possess. The Moors are intensely conservative and the gain of fifty years which the English have is standing in good stead against the cheap invasion of German-made imitation of British goods. But "English" made is still a synonym for "well" made which is as satisfactory as anything can be. In turning to the shipping statistics furnished by Mr. Smith, and comparing them with the general results of recent years, we find that we still hold a third share in the total. No small thing this, bearing in mind that Britain has to compete now-a-days with France, Germany, Italy, Spain, Austria-Hungary, and other countries. In 1904, out of a total of 1,501,282, tons entered, Great Britain claimed 522,167 tons, a figure nearly equalling the aggregate of France's and Germany's shares.

THE Maharaja of Jodhpur, who is on a short visit to Simla, lunched with the Viceroy on Friday.

MR. HANNYNGTON took over charge of the office of the Officiating Postmaster-General, Punjab, on Friday last.

THE total subscriptions to Lady Minto's Nursing Fund, up to September 27, amounted to Rs. 95,811/12.

MR. C. G. TODHUNTER has been appointed Collector of Customs, Madras, with effect from 1st October.

AS regards the arrangements for the reception of the Amir, the camp will be pitched at Landi Kotal and His Highness, on arrival at Peshawar, will probably stay in the new Guest House which has not yet been occupied.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dolka Railway for the week ending 11th August amounting to Rs. 1,597, being an increase on the corresponding week of last year of Rs. 257. The total earnings from 1st of July to the 11th of August were Rs. 10,198, being an increase on corresponding period of last year of Rs. 1,897

A PARAGRAPH lately appeared in a contemporary on the Kodur Railway collision to the effect that in connection with the death of Captain Fitz Patrick, a son of Sir Denis Fitz Patrick, the Insurance Company had paid up Rs. 3½ lakhs to the next of kin of the deceased and are now demanding that sum by way of damages from the Railway Company. We learn that there is no foundation whatever for the report in question.

A KASHMIR correspondent writes :—The sudden death of Lady Mary Tagart at Bunji Astor, Kashmir, on the 18th instant, of dysentery, will cause great grief among her many friends. Lady Mary only left Gulmarg late in August where she had been staying with Captain and Mrs. Lavertou and was in the very best of health. She and her husband, Major Tagart of the 15th Hussars, were then proceeding to Gilgit and Astor, where they had obtained special permission to shoot from the Maharaja of Kashmir. Lady Mary was the daughter of the late Earl of Albermarle and sister to the Hon'ble George and the Hon'ble Derek Keppel.

THE King was one of the audience in the Cafe Bellevue Gardens, near Marienbad, A boy of three, who was with his nurse passed the King's table, and, attracting the royal attention, was offered a piece of cake by his Majesty. The child mistook the kindly intention, took fright, and bolted. The King was greatly amused and laughed heartily.

WHILE a postman was collecting letters from a pillar-box in the Rue des Halles, he found a small packet without an address. He handed this in due course to the inspector at the central office, who opened it. The packet was found to contain a gold watch and a diamond ring, and a card, on which was written, "These objects were stolen ; please forward them to M. Lepine, Chief of Police."

THE youthful population in the centres of industry does not, as a rule, regard the policeman with favour. The Stockport police, however, are changing juvenile opinion concerning them. They have, says the *Methodist Recorder*, hit upon the good plan of taking some hundreds of the children for a summer excursion into the country. They collect subscriptions from the general public, and supplement them out of their own pay, and *for a day* they sport with the gramins of Stockport.

THE disciplinarian M. Clemenceau, Minister of the Interior, has found an imitator in his colleague M. Barthou. The Minister for Posts and Telegraphs has inaugurated a "Council of Discipline," whose function it will be to deal with all delinquencies on the part of employes in his department. The Council is to consist of several inspectors, a station director, and the director of the Seine, M. Serres, and will sit every week at the Under-Secretary's office, in the Rue de Grenelle. Postal employes summoned before this tribunal will be their own advocates, and may be punished by being put on half-pay, suspended, or simply dismissed.

MESSRS. BECK, manufacturing jewellers, of 10, Rue Drouout Paris, recently took into their service, on the recommendation of a Vienna firm, a young Austrian, named Marcus Blatt, as clerk. On Thursday afternoon, being left alone in the office, Blatt broke open a box containing over £3000 worth of jewellery and decamped with the lot. Information was at once given to the police, who arrested Blatt at a cafe in the evening while he was offering a valuable piece of jewellery for sale. In answer to a police inspector Blatt said that he stole the jewellery in order to send money to a dancing girl in Vienna with whom he was in love.

THE story that Gallay, the notorious swindler of the Comptoir d'Escomte, was relieving the tedium of his confinement in Fresnes prison by writing a drama in verse for a Parish boulevard theatre, in which his one-time companion, Valentine Morelli, would appear in the leading role, is apparently unfounded. "La Presse" has authority for stating that the pseudo Baron, so far from aspiring to a play-wright's honour, fills in his time by unpretentiously addressing postal wrappers for the prison authorities, and as for his old friend, he thinks no more of her. Gallay has seen nothing of Morelli since his incarceration. His only visitor is his wife, who has forgiven her erring spouse.

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FOOTBALL AND ITS PLAYRS.

SOME GOLDEN RULES FOR FOOTBALLERS.

BY

HOWARD SPENCER

(Of the English International XI., Captain of Aston Villa.)

FOOTBALL must never be a stereotyped game There is great scope for originality in regard to the pursuit of the pastime : indeed, a game which makes no call upon the imagination is scarcely worth playing. But there are certain heresies which call for utter condemnation, just as there are certain axioms which are as fixed and determined as those of Euclid ; certain laws of method and procedure which are as changeless as the laws of the Medes and Persians. It is almost as important to know what you have to avoid as to know what you ought to do, for sins of omission are as serious—it may be as fatal—as sins of commission. It occurred to me, therefore, that a few Golden Rules for Footballers might be set down. They will be rules determined by hard experience ; there is nothing theoretical here.

The first Golden Rule is :

BE TEMPERATE.

If you are a tectotaller, no one will ever quarrel with you over your determination. I suppose tectotallers used to be teased, mocked, and scoffed at, but that time has gone by ; gone by, never to return. The tectotaller is appreciated in football, at any rate. If any manager could say "I have a strictly teetotal team," he would be in his seventh heaven of delight. The teetotaller is no better than the temperate man in one sense, but in another he is ; temperate men have no power over him at all. They do not cause him the slightest discomfort ; practically they are non-existent so far as he is concerned.

A teetotal or a temperate life brings its own reward. Who is the footballer difficult to train ? The tectotaller ? No, indeed. He requires very little training indeed. A little quiet exercise once or twice a week will keep him in supremely good condition.

It is essential that a footballer should be able to use both feet with equal facility. The man who can only use one foot is always handicapped, no matter what position he fills. There will always be times when it would be advantageous to use the other. A good two-footed man is invaluable. The man who can only shoot with one foot is specially handicapped ; his inefficiency tells against his side as well as against himself.

ADAPTABILITY.

It is highly advantageous for a man to be able to play anywhere on the football field, but this is a quality which cannot fall to the lot of many men After all, there is an aristocracy in games, as well as in society, and most men have to be content to fill one position well. We cannot all be Needhams ; all the same, it is highly useful to possess adaptability. There is no reason why a back should not be also a good half, and there is no reason why either a back or a half should not be a good dribbler. The handy man is always a source of joy to his captain. It is often said that a good footballer can play anywhere. Personally, I am not inclined to wax enthusiastic over this proverb, but I willingly grant that it is highly advantageous for a footballer to be able to play anywhere. Some very good men, however, would be quite out of their element if they were taken from their customary position.

The goalkeeper should never use his feet where he can use his hands ; he should never punch when he has time to quietly handle the ball, and either throw or punt it up the field at his leisure. No footballer, in fact, should take a risk where he can achieve his object by the utilisation of sound and orthodox methods. Only the injudicious cheer when an appeal is made to the gallery. When you are compelled to resort to a daring expedient, well, resort to it, but do not resort to it until you are compelled. You are there to win the game, not to play in such a manner as may, in your mistaken idea, lead to your own personal aggrandisement.

KEEP THE GAME GOING.

Never take the man when you can take the ball. Avoid the man, in fact, for you are more likely to escape injury if you do. Never hesitate to charge, if you are compelled to charge ; after all, there is nothing savouring of unfairness in charging, although some referees are very hard upon those who charge with scrupulous fairness. But there is nothing in the rules against charging ; in its way it is a very interesting phase of football. But there seems to be a feeling against it in the minds of some officials, and, after all, the man who charges heavily is likely to have a less lengthy career than the man who only utilises the charge in quite a casual way. But never let your adversary get into a commanding position because you are unwilling to charge him. Very few accidents result from charging ; a fair shoulder to shoulder charge will always be a good feature of Association football. We do not want all vigour eliminated from the pastime ; that would mean that it would speedily be brought into ridicule and contempt.

Avoid useless kicking out. There is nothing more irritating to the spectator, and it cannot serve your interests to be constantly sending the ball outside the limits of the field of play. Never hesitate to put the ball over the line if it is the game to do so, but it will generally pay you to keep it in. You cannot be helping your forwards much if you constantly kick out. It is always good policy to keep the game going, and kicking out does little in that direction, does it ?

In the present state of public feeling in regard to the off-side game it is better to avoid resorting to that expedient if possible, but there are times when you are compelled to play only one full-back. Personally, I have always made a study of the off-side rule, and I regard it as strictly legitimate to throw an opposing forward off-side. It is his look-out if you succeed ; it is surely easy enough for a man to keep on-side ? I have no sympathy with the out-cry against the one-back game, but still, as the public do cordially detest it or rather its consequences—it is perhaps as well to avoid its adoption wherever you can. But, really, I think the public ought to realise that the forward are the people at fault in the case of off side, not the backs.

CENTRE AND CORNER KICKS.

I am sure that even footballers of the highest class might with advantage study the off-side rule more than they do. In one sense it is very simple ; the one axiom is : Keep behind the ball. If you keep behind the ball you can never be off-side. But you must keep behind, and not merely level with it. I think that is where many players make a mistake. They think that because they do not get in front of the ball, therefore, they cannot be off-side ; but the rule speaks of "behind the ball," and makes no mention of "level with it."

Never kick over the goal line when your sides are attacking. It is far better to be a little short on two occasions than a little too far on one. If you kick over the goal-line, your attack is at an end for the time being. It is impossible always to place the ball just as you would desire to do, and while you should always try to do this, it is better to be too short than too long with your kick. In saying this I am speaking of placing the ball into the mouth of goal, and not of shooting. When you shoot you let fly for all you are worth, and if the ball goes over the bar, well, that can't be helped ; but when you are centering, or taking a corner kick, or gently returning the ball from the centre of the field, it is much against your side's interest for you to let the ball cross the goal-line.

Allow for the wind at all times—when there is any—allow for the heavy or fast state of the ground. When the ball is particularly volatile vary your kicking accordingly.

Shoot with the inside of the foot whenever you can. The toe has often to be used in kicking, but in shooting you get much greater accuracy with the inside of the foot. The same remark applies to passing. Forwards should learn to pass neatly, expeditiously, and accurately with both the insides and the outside of the foot. Some men pass very neatly with the outside of the foot, others are at a loss if they try to do so, but one of the great secrets of goal-getting is undoubtedly the utilisation of the inside of the foot. The use of the toe is a prolific source of shots which go wide, and also of shots which go high over the bar.

HINTS FOR FORWARDS.

Possibly one of the most golden of all Golden Rules in regard to forward play is : Never centre in front of your own goalposts. You sometimes see that done, but not often in first-class football. It was done in one of Aston Villa's matches last season and it cost the Villa a goal which had a tremendous bearing upon the result of the match. There was quite a despairing groan when the centre did it. It is not always so severely punished as it was in that case, but the likelihood is that it will be. Whatever you do, therefore, never centre in front of your own goal.

Place the ball whenever you can, but when in doubt kick, and kick hard. Kick promptly when you are under pressure. Still, even then you can make a good or a bad kick.

Go straight for goal whenever you can. Never pass out to an outside man, however well placed he may be situated, if you, as an inside man, have a chance of going direct for the posts. If you think you can get there, go there ; he may never get there

When you shoot, shoot hard ; shoot for the corner rather than at the centre of the goal. Do not aim at the goalkeeper's chest. Practise centering on the run : also practise the art of stopping the ball dead.

BE RESOURCEFUL IN EVERY THING.

In football you must make up your mind quickly ; he who hesitates is indeed lost. Especially must the goal-keeper avoid being caught in two minds. And with the full-back it is almost as important to be prompt and decisive.

A goal-keeper should be alert, and get infuriated to come out and help his backs. Always assuming that strict care is shown, this is a valuable quality in a custodian.

Every goal-keeper should be able to drop and punt a ball like a Rugby footballer does. We saw the efficacy of this in the goal-keeping of A. W. Sutcliffe, himself originally a Rugby player of the highest type.

Keep your temper at all times ; the bad tempered man is not the good footballer. If you keep your temper you are likely to keep the ball, too. Cautious you must possess, and the badly tempered man can scarcely be a cool man.

Take the decisions of the referee with a good grace. He may be wrong, but as is generally right. Whether he is right or wrong, take his decision ; you are not the only player who has been called upon to accept a bad decision with a good grace. You are no better than anyone else. It will all come right in the end. Luck generally equalises itself during the season. If you can accept the refusee, do so ; and you can be of assistance very often. It takes two to make a quarrel. If you refrain from taking up a quarrel which another wants to force upon you, you are doing the official a good service.

Avoid all shady conduct. It does you no good ; it does the game no good ; it does the spectators no good. Keep cheerful, and you will get far more pleasure out of the game than the morose man gets.

THE BENGAL AGITATION.

"Statesman" and "Englishman" Controversy.

"We reproduce the leader of the *Statesman* in answer to our defence of Reuter's message in the "Crowning Folly says the *Englishman*." We are reluctant to deal with what is an obviously an example of the application of the old adage, "No case, abuse the opponent's attorney," but we feel that it is due to the public to point out that our contemporary evades the point at issue. Unable to controvert our exposure of the hollowness of the charge of Reuter it confines itself to an attempt to be funny ourselves by an insinuation that our influence is on the wane, and that we are making desperate statements to re-establish our reputation. A plebiscite among our subscribers would probably elicit an opinion locally in accordance with this suggestion. Meanwhile we would ask our contemporary whether it is certain that it is not influence that is on the wane. The figures relating to our circulation would not, we think, indicate that such is the case and we would enquire whether it is not a fact that the case is the direct opposite of that suggested. Is it not mathematically correct that if a plus sign a and y — m = b, then a — b = x — y, Q.E.D. The moral of which begins the application there of.

Perhaps it will result in our contemporary, to learn that, we have a very distinct and settled policy, which we are not ashamed of owning. That policy is to uphold the cause of law and order in the belief that by so doing we are doing what is best for the interests of every component community of the Indian Empire. If incidentally we in so doing have to expose what is unworthy, surely our contemporary—which be it candidly noted has no sympathy with the bogus critic in question—should applaud rather than deride our efforts.

The *Statesman's* words are as follows :—

Our Hare Street contemporary appears to have "exposures" on the brain. Having unearthed a Secret Society and discovered a Coronation it now proposes to make startling revelations about this journal. The policy and politics of the *Statesman* should be exposed, we are the opening words of a curious intimation which appeared in its issue of yesterday. We should have thought that the policy and politics of the *Statesman* were sufficiently well known to need no exposition at the hands of the *Englishman*. At any rate after a study of its methods of exposure we are driven to the conclusion that the forte of our contemporary lies in dealing with myth rather than with such substantial facts as the *Statesman* endeavours. The peculiar mental constitution of the clientele of the "Golden Bengal" is apparently unable to adapt itself to sober treatment of practical realities and in consolation we find ourselves credited with opinions which we have never expressed, with actions which we have not committed, and with a source of inspiration on which we have never drawn. It is alleged, for instance, that we have created the impression that "a large section of the European public in Calcutta was in sympathy with the anti-Partition boycott methods." The allegation is not the fruit of studying the *Statesman*, but of fanciful fancy. We have expressed no sympathy with the boycott or boycott methods for the simple reason that we approve of neither and have no belief in their efficacy. Again, we are charged with the heinous crime of allowing our views to be represented in leading journals at Home. For this accusation we are not responsible. We have occasionally sent a letter for the purpose, nor have we established a close relationship with any Press agency. If our opinions have been quoted the compliment is due to a reason which would probably have suggested itself to the *Englishman* if it had been correctly instituted. Its theory of conspiracy to delude the British public is as fictitious as its "Golden Bengal." Finally we are accused of being in some mysterious way inspired or controlled by Mr Sunderland's North American. The detectives who discovered the secret Society at Chinsurah have apparently once more led our contemporary astray. Strange as it may appear to the *Englishman*, we are in the habit of forming our own opinions and of expressing them without any extraneous assistance—even from the Bar Library, or elsewhere. Mr Sunderland certainly not done us the honour of tendering his back, nor have we found it necessary to invite his services, in dealing with these absurd misrepresentations it is difficult to determine whether they are the results of reckless ignorance or of a deliberate ingenuity. We must leave it to the public to decide. But we venture to suggest to the proprietors that, if it hopes to regain its waning influence it must employ worthier tactics than those of calumniating a more fortunate contemporary. We have watched with some interest its desperate efforts to re-establish its reputation as a leading journal ; the reduction of the paper to half price was a hopeful sign, but its speedy collapse to a quarter of its former size was less reassuring ; while the circulation of gratuitous distribution, which appears to be the next step, can scarcely be recommended as economy likely to succeed. In these trying circumstances our contemporary may perhaps appreciate a word of advice. In order, then, to attain a wide circulation and a position of influence it is not enough to fulfil the conditions which the journal set a quarter of a century ago by reducing its price to an anna. If the *Englishman* is ever again to become a force in journalism it must copy the *Statesman* in matters of greater importance than the mere cost of its daily issue. It must learn to have its views and independent policy and to proclaim it fearlessly. It must abandon the role of mischief maker between European and natives, and between the different sections of the population. To stir up the worst passions of the European community, to represent the people and their leaders in an odious light, and unscrupulously to seek to kindle a racial war may bring a cheap popularity for a time. To endeavour to foment enmity between Hindus and Mohammedans, and to pose as the special friend of one of these religions may also be profitable for a brief season. But the man who is not wholly contemptible as it is dangerous to be, and the journal which seeks to find its support in corresponding strife, at the cost of the peace and prosperity of the country, can not hope to exercise any permanent influence over newspapers, as with men, honesty is the best policy. It is possible for a newspaper as for an individual, to err at times and honestly to advocate views which may be mistaken. But we should a thousand times prefer a journal which, if wrong at times, is one that has no principles and makes

MR. HALDANE ON THE ARMY.

A NEW PHASE.

Self Defence Impossible of Reduction.

WIDER KNOWLEDGE OF THE ARMY WANTED.

SPIRIT OF MILITARISM NOT NECESSARY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 29.

Speaking at Haddington yesterday, Mr. Haldane said that in his opinion it was impossible to reduce the means of self-defence.

He dissented from the view held in certain quarters that we could not improve the Army without imbuing the people of Great Britain with Militarism.

He declared that there was nothing which had a more steadying and sobering influence on the population than a closer acquaintance with the Army and with the necessary preparations for war.

He paid a tribute to the loyalty and helpfulness of his colleagues at the War Office and concluded by assuring the meeting that the British army was now far better than before the South-African war, but only the fringe of the problem has been touched as it will take a generation to get at the heart of the problem.

THE DANGER IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Great Tribute to Lord Milner's Work.

THE GROWING SPIRIT OF ANTI-NATIONALISM.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28.

Lord Milner, in replying to an Address signed by 25,000 Cape Colonists paying tribute to his services, said that the danger in South Africa was disunion, but that a far greater danger was the growth of the spirit of Anti Nationalism in Great Britain, whereby South Africa was a special sufferer. Anti-Nationalism was a great and growing factor, threatening every part of the Empire; but once Great Britain awoke to the strength of Anti-Nationalism she would unite in a tremendous rally and preserve the Empire.

THE TURCO-EGYPTIAN BOUNDARY.

Troops Withdrawn.

THE FINAL DEMARCATION.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28.

The Turco-Egyptian boundary has been finally demarcated and the Turkish troops have been withdrawn from Kosseir, which is the principal point disputed by Turkey owing to its strategic value.

THE STORMS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Enormous Damage Reported.

TEN MILES OF WRECKAGE.

EIGHT STEAMERS SUNK.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 29.

Latest advices from the United States show that twenty per cent. of the Cotton Crop in some sections of the Mississippi State has been damaged.

The city of Mobile in Alabama is the chief sufferer from the storms.

Its entire business section is five feet deep under water.

Several blocks have been swept away.

The damage is estimated at three million dollars.

Fifty persons are known to have perished.

Every house along ten miles of the water front at Pensacola has been wrecked by the hurricane and thirty miles of railway have been washed out. The loss of life is about seventy-five, mostly Negroes.

Eight steamers were sunk.

AUSTRALIA AND SOUTH AFRICA.

Terms of Reciprocity Arranged.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 29.

In the House of Representatives at Melbourne yesterday, Mr. Deakin, the Premier, announced that a Treaty of Reciprocity with South Africa has been arranged, which, he hoped, the Commonwealth Parliament would pass before the end of the session.

DEATH OF MAJOR JOHNSTONE.

The Manager of the Egyptian Railways.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 29.

The death is announced of Major Johnstone, the General Manager of the Egyptian Railways.

"POLITICAL" CRIMINALS.

Russian Murderers Helped to Escape.

ENGLAND'S LAW STULTIFIED.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 29.

Two penniless Russian Jews, who were detained at Grimsby under the Aliens' Act, have confessed that they were bomb-throwers at Odessa, but were allowed to enter as political refugees.

STRIKE ON THE CLYDE.

Seven Thousand Iron Workers Out.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 29.

Seven thousand iron workers on the Clyde have struck for a rise of wages, and a prolonged fight is probable.

THE NEW LORD MAYOR.

Sir William Treloar Elected.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 29.

Sir William Treloar has been elected Lord Mayor of London.

THE UNITED STATES AND CUBA.

American Provincial Government Formed.

MARINES LAND AT HAVANA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 29.

A detachment of the United States Marines has landed at Havana to guard the Treasury.

An American provisional Government has been assumed possession of Cuba.

Mr. Taft has formally proclaimed himself Governor, and declares that the Government has only been undertaken on account of the necessities of the situation, and for the sole purpose of restoring peace, order and public confidence until a permanent Government is established.

Mr. Taft's action is the result of the failure of the Cuban Congress to elect a successor to President Palma.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 30.

President Roosevelt has ordered 6,000 United States troops to proceed to Cuba immediately.

DOCTOR JAMESON.

Return to South Africa Postponed.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 29.

Doctor Jameson has been twice delayed in his return to South Africa, as the negotiations between Lord Elgin and Lord Selbourne regarding the South African Railways are not yet definitely concluded.

THE COLDSTREAMS LEAVE FOR EGYPT.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 29.

The 3rd Battalion of the Coldstream Guards has embarked for Egypt.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 29.

The South African team has beaten the Midlands in a Rugby match by 29 points to *nil*.

BRITISH TRADE RETURNS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 30.

The total British Revenue for the half-year amounts to £63,095,382, being an increase over 1905 of £1,650,674.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS.

Mr. Taft has released all Cuban political prisoners.

SPEECH OF MR. LLOYD GEORGE.

Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at Llanelly, dwelt upon the Government's record of strenuous work last session. He was of opinion that a conflict with the Lords was inevitable and hinted at the possibility of the introduction of a measure for curtailing the power of the House of Lords, but admitted that this measure might not please the Extremists desirous of the abolition of the Lords. He declared that reforms on the latter lines were impossible.

RUBBER CULTIVATION IN MYSORE.

The Granting of Lands.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, SEPTEMBER 28.

The Government of Mysore have passed the following important Order in regard to the grant of lands in the State for rubber cultivation. The Order follows the Conference of Planters which was convened to discuss the matter, at the instance of the Dewan of Mysore, dated the 16th of August last.

The Government say:—After careful consideration of the question, the grant of land for rubber cultivation in all its aspects, and having regard to the results and the experience gained in recent years in Mysore and elsewhere, the Government are in a position to announce the conditions on which they will entertain applications for rubber cultivation in the State. It should be premised these conditions are tentative and intended for the benefit primarily of local applicants, natives and planters. Since local Planters are entitled to preferential treatment, the Government recognizing that the Coffee Planting industry has been beneficial to the State in the past, though it has been declining in recent years and had proved unprofitable to Planters, the conditions which the Government are now prepared to offer local applicants cannot, therefore, be extended to applicants from outside, and the Government, in regard to these, reserve the liberty to fix the terms as may be most advantageous in each case.

In the case of applicants to whom this order applies, Government will be prepared to grant land not exceeding a maximum of 500 acres in any instance, free of assessment for the first five years. An assessment of Rs. 3 per acre after the sixth year and no upset price will be demanded till after the expiry of the first 5 years, when upset price of Rs. 10 per acre will be recovered. But payment may be spread out over a period not exceeding 5 years. The only condition that will be insisted on in the selection of land will be that the land should not be such as it is necessary that it should be conserved for protection of springs, preservation of hill sides or other natural features or protection of evergreen forest. If the block applied for adjoins any perennial stream, a belt land, 50 yards wide, should be reserved on either bank to allow proper facilities for clearing of land without depriving the Government of the value of timber. Applicant is required to give notice to the Forest Department in September of each year of the area he intends to clear and plant in the succeeding year, when the Forest Department will arrange to cut such timber and remove same within 6 months, similar notice being given each succeeding year. After the full upset price has been recovered the title-deed will issue and till receipt of such title-deed no guarantee will have power of alienating any portion of the land granted. Alienation made in contravention of these rules will render the grant liable to be withdrawn.

LORD KITCHENER'S RETURN FROM KASHMIR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 30.

Lord Kitchener returned from his Kashmir tour to-day.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

Defining Scope of Action in Tibet and Persia.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 30.

A special cable to the *Pioneer*, dated London September 29th states:—

The *Daily Telegraph's* St. Petersburg Correspondent states that the Anglo-Russian Agreement, now being drafted, provides for the non-intervention by Great Britain in the internal affairs of Tibet and the non-encouragement by Russia of the Dalai Lama.

The spheres of influence are being delimited.

In Persia, Russia's sphere will be in the North, while that of the British will be in the South.

The next Persian loan will be arranged by Britain and Russia.

THE AMIR'S VISIT.

Extended Tour through British India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 29.

It is understood that His Highness the Amir is disposed to favour the idea of a fairly extensive tour through a large part of British India, the journey lasting for about two months, and having intimated this wish, the Foreign Department of the Government of India is now engaged in elaborating the programme which will be issued as quickly as possible.

His Highness will probably halt about six days at Delhi at the time of the Bukr-Id.

SEDITION IN BENGAL.

The "Englishman's" Warning.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 29.

The *Englishman* this morning referring to the circulation in Bengal of seditious and inflammatory pamphlets, doubts the assertion of the *Statesman* that no such organisation exists, and says that they possess evidence bearing on the matter, but it would not be fair to the authorities to hamper them in their investigations by making it public at this particular juncture.

GERMAN LINERS IN THE GULF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 29.

Messrs. Wonckhaus and Company of Baghdad have been appointed agents for the German line of steamers trading with the Persian Gulf.

TRIBAL TROUBLES IN THE NORTH.

The Khan of Nawagai Taken Prisoner.

OUTLAWS AMONG THE KAKKA KHELS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 29.

It is reported from Peshawar that Mohammed Ali has been joined by the Khan of Khar and has again rebelled, and has captured his father Safdar Khan of Nawagai, and that the outlaw Usman, with 500 followers, is endeavouring to stir up trouble among the Kakka Khels.

No official confirmation has been received of these occurrences, but family dissentions have been in progress in Nawagai for the last six months, and it is possible that Mohammed Ali, who is the elder son of the Khan of Nawagai, has got the upper hand.

SIMLA IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE.

Meeting Postponed to Next Season.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 29.

I understand that it has been found advisable to drop the Simla Improvements Committee, or at least to postpone its meeting till the next season.

THE RECENT MURDER AT MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 29.

A reward of Rs. 100 has been offered for information which may lead to the arrest of the person or persons who committed the murder in the People's Park on the 20th instant.

CLOSING OF THE POONA SEASON.

Brilliant Social Function.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 28.

The 93rd Highlanders' Ball took place at the Gymkhana Club last night and was a brilliant success. Between three and four hundred guests responded to the invitation of Colonel Patterson and the Officers of the Regiment.

The Governor arrived with Major Lee, the Military Secretary, at 11 o'clock, and stayed for a few hours.

The decorations of the Ball and Supper-rooms were made up wholly of Caledonian claymores and dirks, with Scottish banners of the different Officers of the Regiment, which were displayed all over the Ball-room. But the most ingenious feature of the Ball-room was a representation of Sterling Castle on the stage scene which was strikingly realistic.

This is the last Ball of the Season, and is not unmixed with a tinge of regret, as the regiment leaves for South Africa two months hence.

Mrs. Patterson, the wife of the Colonel, Commanding, was unable, through serious illness, to be the hostess.

LITERARY EXAMINATION IN URDU.

Introduction Next Year.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 29.

The Government of India have obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State for India to the institution of a new literary examination in Urdu.

The intermediate between the Higher Standard and the High Proficiency Tests is to be called Proficiency Examination, and the Rules for this examination are published in the *Gazette of India*. They will come into effect from the 1st of July 1907."

DEATH OF GENERAL MUNRO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNAGAR, SEPTEMBER 29.

General Munro died suddenly this morning from the effects of a fall from his horse a few days ago.

EARTHQUAKE IN CALCUTTA.

No Shock Felt at Simla.

ELECTRIC CABLES SNAP AND TAKE FIRE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 29.

A smart shock of earthquake was felt in Calcutta this morning a couple or three minutes after 11 o'clock, the direction being east to west.

It was of a wavy character with three distinct oscillations, following each other in rapid succession, and lasted about 16 or 17 seconds.

The people were alarmed, but no damage was done.

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 30.

In connection with yesterday's earthquake it is gratifying to report that the effects were comparatively trifling. Many buildings were cracked, but none seem to have collapsed. Naturally a good deal of excitement was caused, and houses and offices were quickly vacated by alarmed inmates. The only personal injury occasioned by the shock befell a gentleman in one of the offices in the city who had experienced an earthquake in Lahore and who was so panic-stricken by yesterday's shock that he jumped out of a window thereby severely spraining his ankles.

Shocks were also felt in Serampore, Burdwan, Sirajgunge, Allahabad, Rajbari, Poona, Cuttack, Aykab and Nakuldunga; but was not felt in Simla, Vizagapatam, Darjeeling, Gawhati, Dacca, Silchar and Rangoon.

Shortly after the earthquake a serious accident occurred at the Electric Supply Company's Power Station in Imambagh Lane. The cables which convey the current are collected and carried out of the premises, when they diverge to various quarters in the town in troughings. As a result of the seismic shock, the cables parted, it seems, at a point where they are bound, and took fire. The Works had immediately to be stopped, and new connections are being made.

It is impossible to say what other damage has resulted, but those responsible thought that it would take from ten to twelve hours to set it right.

The fire took place in the Cable pit, and had it not been for the supply of sand which is fortunately kept on hand for emergencies, the fire would have assumed serious dimensions. As it was, an hour before it was completely extinguished there was a total stoppage of the current. However it was only for about from half to three quarters of an hour. As soon as the stations at Alipore and Ultadanga could be disconnected from the main power station, the current in the Northern and Southern sections of the town was resumed. The central parts of the town, however, which are supplied by the main power station, were left without a current for many hours.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 29.

There was no perceptible shock of earthquake felt here to-day.

CORDITE IN INDIAN ARSENALS.

Investigation of the Recent Explosions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 30.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. L. Nathan, Superintendent of Waltham Abbey Powder Factory, is coming out to India to inspect all the cordite in store.

He will be accompanied by an Expert Chemist. His enquiries may serve to throw light upon the cause of the deterioration of cordite as exemplified in the explosions at Hyderabad and Ferozepur.

MISS MANNING'S PORTRAIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 29.

Lady Benson unveiled the portrait of the late Miss Manning yesterday, under the auspices of the National Indian Association, in the Girls' School of Mr. Thenuvangathan Chetty in Georgetown. The Honble Sir Ralph Benson, who presided, in the course of his address said that Miss Manning had devoted a great part of her time and talents in furthering the objects of the National Indian Association.

At the present time, when so many foolish and malicious attempts were being made to foment, discard, and excite racial animosity, it was well that they should be reminded of one whose sympathy extended not only to her own people but also to people of other lands.

ADDITIONAL HIGH COURT JUDGES.

Proposition before Government.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 29.

The question of extra Judges for Madras High Court is thus referred to in the Administration Report on Civil Justice for 1905, just issued.

"Owing to the congested state of the files, especially of Appeals and Second Appeals the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges have found it necessary to address Government with a view to the appointment of one permanent additional Puisne Judge for two years to clear off the arrears."

The matter is still under the consideration of the Local Government.

BOYCOTT OF ENGLISH COTTON GOODS.

A Weapon that Cuts both Ways.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 30.

A rather curious development of the "Swadeshi" business is an increase in the quantity of coarser piece-goods imported. It is quite currently reported that much of the cloth now sold as "Swadeshi" is woven on the Lancashire looms. There is no difficulty in producing in England cotton goods as poor in quality and finish as the average "Swadeshi" cloth, and ensuring a good profit to the manufacturer, importer and retailer, if sold just slightly below the current rate. In fact, the only loser is the purchaser who might just as well have bought a better quality of the article for the same money.

THE E. I. AND A. I. DEPOSIT SOCIETY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 29.

At the annual meeting of the East Indian and Anglo-Indian Deposit society of Madras held in the Offices of the Society last night, there was a very heated and acrimonious discussion on the Report in which accusations and recriminations were freely indulged in.

Nothing was done, however, by the shareholders, but the report was passed.

The other business before the meeting was the election of the Directors and fixing their remuneration.

Both these items also called forth strong language.

DROWNING FATALITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, SEPTEMBER 29.

I regret to report that Mr. W. L. Hyde, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Delhi, was drowned this morning in the Bhalswa Lake, some few miles away from Delhi. The deceased was out shooting and the body has not yet been recovered.

No further details are to hand.

IMPORTANT QUESTION OF LAW

Under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 29.

Their Lordships the Chief Justice and Justice Benson and Wallis, delivered judgment yesterday in the Letters Patent appeal which was argued before them a few weeks ago and in which the question to be decided was whether the defendant maker of a Promissory Note which was negotiable could set up a plea that the plaintiff was not the person entitled to recover the money, on the ground that the plaintiff was only the ostensible payee and that the real payee was some third person.

The facts of the case are briefly these:—

One Subba Narayan Vadyar brought a suit in the District Court of Salem on the Small Cause side against one K. Ramaswamy Aiyar to recover Rs. 299-1-3, being the amount of a Promissory Note made payable to the plaintiff or his order by the defendant.

The Note was not negotiated.

The defendant pleaded that the consideration for the Note was advanced not by the plaintiff but by one Krishna Vadyar on whose account the Note was taken in the name of the plaintiff as payee and that the amount having been duly repaid to the party entitled to it the present suit was not maintainable.

The District Judge, who tried the suit, recorded oral evidence in support of the plea, and being of opinion that it was trustworthy dismissed the suit.

On petitioning the High Court to revise the order of the District Judge the case was argued before Justices Subramania Ayar and Davies. The former held that the District Judge was right and Davies J. held that the defendant was precluded from the terms of the Negotiable Instruments Act to question payee's right to the suit.

On this result the plaintiff's petition was dismissed.

Against these conflicting judgments a Letters Patent Appeal was preferred to the High Court. Their Lordships in their judgment observed that the question for consideration was whether it was open to the defendant on a negotiable instrument to plead that the payee named in the instrument was a mere *Benamidar* and not entitled to sue.

The question being one of considerable importance it must be construed with reference to the Negotiable Instruments Act. In their opinions Sections 78 and 8 were clearly applicable to the present case, and the provisions of Section 78 were of importance, and in their opinion precluded the maker, when sued on the instrument, from pleading a discharge from payment to anyone but the holder of the Note. Who the holder of the Pro Note was, was defined in Section 8. Having regard to the practice of "*Benami*" transactions in this country their Lordships considered that the words "person entitled in his own name to possession thereof" were introduced by the Legislature with a purpose and must be construed strictly. These words were intended to prevent the maker of the Note from pleading that the ostensible owner was a "*Benamidar*." The same construction had been put upon these words in 2 Calcutta, W. N. P., 283. There it was held on the construction of the language of Section 8, that it was not open to the defendant in the suit by endorsee to set up that the endorsee was a mere *Benamidar*. This Court had come to a similar conclusion in the case reported in 24 Madras 30.

Their Lordships then referred to Section 27 and said that the effect of the section was that the principal could be held liable through his agent when the agent acted, as there prescribed, in his principal's name. In this view which their Lordships took of the case they thought it unnecessary to discuss the more recent decisions of this Court.

In the end Their Lordships allowed the appeal and gave judgment to the plaintiff with costs throughout.

DEPARTURE OF SIR JAMES AND LADY LA TOUCHE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 29.

A Naini Tal Correspondent states that after the Regatta on Friday afternoon Sir George Knox presented a silver tea and coffee service on a silver tray of very handsome design with an inscription on it, as a farewell gift, from the United Provinces Civil Service, to Lady La Touche, at the Government House boat-house, prefacing it with a few words of appreciation of all that the Lieutenant-Governor and Lady La Touche have done for the Provinces.

Sir James La Touche responded in touching terms, which was responded to by hearty cheers for Lady La Touche.

KURNOOL RAILWAY.

Construction of a Branch Line.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 29.

The projected branch line of 32 miles, from Kurnool Road Station on the Southern Mahratta Railway to Kurnool town, has been estimated to cost Rs. 9,05,000.

The work of construction will shortly be put in hand.

SIR CHUNDER MADHUB GHOSE.

Retires from the Bench.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 29.

The resignation tendered by Sir Chunder Madhub Ghose of his office of Judge of the High Court has been formally accepted.

THE SMOKE NUISANCE ACT.

Considered too Rigorous by the Bengal Chamber.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 29.

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce, in addressing the Local Government on the proposed rules for carrying out the purpose of the Bengal Smoke Nuisance Act of 1905, consider the proposed regulations too rigorous, and as such, impossible for the Mills to observe them.

SPENCE COTTON.

Recognition by the Government of India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 29.

In response to a request from the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence Messrs. C. N. Wadia and Company have kindly furnished samples of yarn and cloth made from the cotton grown on Mr. J. R. Spence's Wellon plantation near Deesa, and these may be seen, by anyone interested, at the office of the Director-General in the building of the Department of Commerce and Industry in Simla up to Friday the 5th October. Thereafter they will be forwarded to Calcutta, and will be on view at his office at 5, Clive Street.

TELEGRAPH REORGANISATION.

The Committee Commences its Sittings.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 29.

The Telegraph Committee began its sittings in Simla on Friday. The members present being—Sir Lewis Tupper, Messrs. Maxwell and Kellner with Mr. Rainy as Secretary.

MILL-STRIKE IN BOMBAY.

1,200 MEN STOP WORK FOR TWO HOURS.

Amicable Settlement.

About a fortnight ago a difference arose between the workmen in the Card Room of the Maneckji Petit Mills, at Tardeo, and their employers as to the scale of wages paid, and about 500 men have ceased work in that department since the 18th inst. Stoppage of work in the Card Room, where the cotton is combed, meant starving other departments of the Mill. This, of course, therefore, caused a lot of anxiety to workers in the weaving department, who were paid in proportion to the work they turned out. An arrangement was, therefore, made to pay the men their approximate wages earned during the previous month. A notice was posted accordingly, and the workmen in the weaving department were told to be present and attend duty whether there was work or not for them, to do. On Friday night, one of the weaving masters indiscreetly removed the notice, it is alleged, for some correction. On Saturday morning, when the men came to their work as usual they were surprised to find the notice removed. They surmised that the promise held out in the notice was withdrawn. Being disaffected on this account, they one and all, refused to work to the number of about 1,200. They quietly remained hands-folded at their respective places and the looms could not be run. They remained so for some time, and the attempts to make them resume work failed, when fearing they might become boisterous, the mill authorities asked assistance from the police. Mr. W. L. B. Souter, Commissioner of Police, Mr. R. M. Phillips, Deputy Commissioner; Superintendent O'Keefe, Superintendent Sloane and other European police officers of the division immediately repaired to the scene, with a number of native policemen. This was about ten o'clock and they found that there was a dead-lock, the machinery not running, and the men simply standing in their places. Mr. Souter grasped the situation at once and quickly ascertained the cause of the strike. He was not slow to remedy the evil. He sent for the weaving masters and some of the principal workmen and brought about a quick settlement. A fresh notice was written out, and a translation of the same was rendered in Marathi. The Police Commissioner himself read the vernacular document to the men, who were assured that the promise given them was not withdrawn, and that the previous notice stood good. By these means the men were persuaded to resume work about noon. They accepted the explanation and considered the putting up of the notice on the board a sufficient guarantee for the carrying out the promise.

The shareholders ought to be thankful to Mr. Souter for taking very prompt measures in putting an end to the strike, as it is alleged that in consequence of the strike of the card room workmen the mill had already suffered to some extent. The Police Commissioner also advised the men to persuade their brethren in the Card Room to return to work, and split the difference, if there was any, between them and their employers.

In consequence of this advice the 500 men in the card room who had been on strike since the 18th instant assembled in the compound of the Tardeo Temple, where they were met, yesterday morning, by Mr. R. M. Phillips, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Superintendent O'Keefe, Mr. Sorabji Banaji and Mr. Merwanji Shroff, of the mill. The proposed revised terms and the scale of wages were offered to the men, and the Deputy Commissioner succeeded in prevailing upon them to accept those terms which were, he said, very reasonable and to their advantage. The good impression created and the good feeling infused among the men the previous morning by the Police Commissioner facilitated the work of settlement yesterday, and the card-room workmen also promised to resume work, and they did so.

The mill machinery was going yesterday as usual and the full complement of workmen attended.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

On the return from leave of Surgeon-General W. R. Browne, I.M.S., Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, Colonel P. Benson, I.M.S., who has been officiating will go as Principal Medical Officer of the 6th (Poona) Division.

GENERAL Sir Edmund Barrow, Commanding the Peshawar Division, left Cherat for the summer headquarters of the Division on the 27th instant. He joins the Chitral Relief at Chakdara and will accompany them to Chitral.

MODIFICATIONS IN RELIEF MOVEMENTS.

The Changes at Colombo and Mauritius.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 29.

The following modifications are made in the Reliefs consequent upon the decision to withdraw, without relief, the two Indian Infantry Regiments now stationed in the Mauritius and to substitute an Indian Infantry Regiment for the British Infantry Battalion hitherto stationed at Colombo:—

17th Infantry from Agra to Barrackpore.

75th Carnatic Infantry from the Mauritius to Colombo. On their arrival in South Africa the 9th Lancers will be stationed at Pochefstroom, and the 2nd Battalion of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders at Bloemfontein.

THE 14TH KING'S HUSSARS AT BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, SEPTEMBER 30.

The 14th King's Hussars, consisting of 10 Officers, 338 Non-Commissioned Officers and men, 48 women and 46 children, arrived at Bangalore from England *via* Bombay in three Troop Specials yesterday afternoon.

On alighting at the City Station the men were furnished with refreshments by Messrs Spencer and Co.

General Scallon, Commanding the District, Officers of the Brigade Staff and representatives of the various units of the garrison were present at the station to receive the new regiment.

The Hussars were played into quarters by the Bands of the Carabiniers, Essex Regiment, the 77th Moplah Rifles, the 125th Napier's Rifles and the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.

All the men were looking very well after the voyage out despite the long railway journey.

Colonel E. D. J. O'Brien, Commanding the Regiment, arrived by the first Special.

The Carabiniers leave for Mhow by two Troop Specials on Thursday next.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 29.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. B. H. Fell is appointed Deputy Secretary, and Mr. Talbot, Under Secretary, in the Home Department of the Government of India.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hewett has reported his return to India and has resumed charge of his office.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Babu Chandra Bhusan Sen is appointed temporary Chief Superintendent in the office of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of Military Accounts.

Captain Will of the Military Accounts is granted one year's leave.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. C. G. Todhunter is appointed Collector (Class II), of the Imperial Customs and posted to Madras.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr. Hyde from Cooper's Hill College is appointed Assistant Engineer (III Grade).

THE MYSORE REPRESENTATIVE ASSEMBLY.

The Dewan's Address.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, SEPTEMBER 30.

The following is a synopsis of the Address of the Dewan:—

Gentlemen,—In welcoming you to the Session of the Mysore Representative Assembly, and before proceeding to deal with the subjects specially commanded by His Highness the Maharaja, allow me to take the occasion of my first meeting the members of the Assembly in the capacity of Dewan of Mysore to say how highly I value the privilege of presiding over this gathering. You are aware that almost ever since the Assembly was started, I have been greatly interested in its growth and progress and have watched with pleasure its development into a useful and well recognized feature of the administration. Established just twenty-five years ago, the representative Assembly has now become a time honoured, and one may almost say, a historic institution. That it flourishes in full vitality here, affording a model for other Native States on which to fashion their own popular assemblies is not to be wondered at when it is realised how well it fulfils its allotted function in the economy of the State—that of enabling the Government of His Highness the Maharaja on the one hand to place before the people through representative citizens an account of the administration of the country during the past year, the measures contemplated during the coming year, and on the other hand to ascertain through the same means the wants and wishes of the people at large in regard to matters affecting the general well-being. Its own sphere of usefulness is consequently unaffected by any changes in the *personnel* of the Government or in the arrangements necessary for the conduct of the administration of the State. The term of the appointment of Sir P. N. Krishna Murti, K. C. I. E., as Dewan having expired in March last His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to entrust me with the high and responsible office of the Chief Minister of the State. At the same time Mr. T. Ananda Rao, B. A., and Mr. K. P. Puttanna Chetty, were appointed as first and second Councillors, respectively, in the place of Rajamantra Pravina, Mr. C. Srinivasiengar and Rao Bahadur Mr. C. Madiah, who retired on the expiry of the term of their office.

The rules of business of the Council have also since been modified so as to provide for the Councillors being invested with a certain measure of administrative responsibilities, the lack of which was felt to be the chief reason why the Council of August 1902, which was a purely consultative body, with powers of inspection, but without any executive powers, failed to fulfil the objects with which it was constituted. Under the revised rules the Members of Council, though not possessing any executive powers as such are empowered in their respective departments to pass final orders in the name of Government instead of merely recording their opinions on all ordinary matters, which are not of sufficient importance to require references to the Dewan or to the Council. This does not, of course, in any way affect the personal control of His Highness the Maharaja over all the Departments of the State, all important matters being as heretofore submitted for the orders of His Highness.

Another important change is that relating to the position and powers of the Revenue Commissioner. This office was first constituted in the year 1902 for the more effective supervision and control of the Revenue Department. The experience of the last four years has shown that the usefulness of the office could be considerably enhanced by a larger delegation of powers to the Revenue Commissioner. The reservation to Government of certain powers which should have been assigned to the Revenue Commissioner, when the office was first created, has had the effect of restricting the usefulness of that office and has been found prejudicial to the efficient administration of the Revenue Department. His position now more nearly corresponds to that of a Commissioner in Bombay. His decision on appeal, in matters falling under the Revenue Code, is final, except where a question of law or usage, having the force of law, is involved, in which case a further appeal to Government is allowed. The Revenue Commissioner is as, heretofore, Director of Statistics as well.

Under the revised Famine Code, recently issued, he is also *ex officio* the Famine Commissioner, until a whole time Famine Commissioner is appointed when necessary.

Various other powers of Government in connection with the sanction of Loans under the Land Improvement Loans Regulation and under Section 194 of the Land Revenue Code, the allotment and distribution of grants for the restoration of minor tanks, remissions of land revenue, alienations of land and such other matters have also been delegated to him.

In pursuance of the same policy of decentralisation it is under contemplation to invest certain other Heads of Departments with enhanced powers in matters relating to their charge. It is His Highness's hope that the above changes will be found to be conducive to the more speedy and efficient disposal of the business of the State.

I may also refer here to certain other measures adopted for securing greater efficiency in the administrative machinery.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The question of the recruitment of officers to the higher grades of the Service has been exhaustively considered with the result that revised rules were issued in June last laying down the principles that should govern such recruitment and defining the grades of the various non-technical departments of the State.

AMILDARS.

Revised rules have been issued for the selection of eligible candidates as Amildars and Deputy Amildars.

PROBATIONERS.

The principles that will regulate selection in future for appointment as revenue or judicial probationers have been clearly laid down.

OTHER MEASURES.

Other reforms recently introduced to improve the *personnel* of the service are the following:—The Revenue Department. Revised rules have been issued to regulate the appointment and promotion of Ministerial officers in the Revenue Department.

SHERISTADARS.

An important modification has been made in regard to the recruitment to the Subordinate Revenue Executive Service by the grade of Sheristadars (corresponding to Revenue Inspectors in British India.) While insisting that all candidates shall be physically fit and shall have all passed the prescribed tests before being appointed as Sheristadars, a relaxation has been made in regard to the general educational qualifications necessary for admission to the Training School in surveying and drawing for the educationally backward classes of Mahomedans and others, and in their case a pass in the Lower Secondary Examination has been declared to be sufficient for admission to the Training School.

SHANBHOGS OR VILLAGE ACCOUNTANTS.

A standard of qualification comprising certain easy tests has been prescribed for Shanbhogs. It is hoped that this will shut out the very inefficient from this important office.

TRAVELLING ALLOWANCE TO TALUK OFFICERS.

Orders have recently been passed sanctioning the grant of travelling allowance to Amildars and Deputy Amildars when touring within their taluks which hitherto they were not receiving.

I refrain from dwelling at more length upon the various measures already adopted as above set forth since full information about their scope and the necessity for them is, as a rule, furnished in the explanatory orders either published in the *Gazette* from time to time or placed in the newly established Press Room at Bangalore, at the disposal of the Press generally.

RETRENCHMENTS.

Another matter which His Highness's Government have taken in hand is the effecting of all possible economies in the various departments with a view to reducing the expenditure thereon to the minimum compatible with efficiency. The whole financial position is now under careful review in connection with the disproportionate growth of expenditure in previous years, and a Committee consisting of the two Members of Council has been appointed to consider and suggest reductions in consultation with the Heads of Departments concerned. I may, at the same time, add that reductions have already been effected or virtually decided upon in certain directions.

FINANCE.

I turn next to the general subject of the finances

of the State, and here I shall, according to the usual practice, begin by summarising the salient features of the accounts of the year 1905-1906. The budget estimates of the year showed a total revenue of Rs. 2,27,43,000 and a total expenditure of Rs. 2,13,40,000 so as to leave a surplus of Rs. 14,03,000. The approximate accounts now made up show a total revenue of Rs. 2,41,18,000 and a total expenditure of Rs. 2,31,26,000 leaving a surplus of Rs. 9,92,000. The chief falling-off in revenue has been under the head of Land Revenue, the collections being short of the original estimate by no less than Rs. 8,46,000 owing to remissions and postponements given on account of the drought and unfavourable season of last year. The loss was counterbalanced to some extent by a general improvement under other heads, notably Forests (Rs. 2,79,000) Railways (Rs. 1,59,000) and the Cauvery Power Scheme (Rs. 75,000).

On the expenditure side as I have already stated the increase on the total was Rs. 55,000, due to increase in the estimated expenditure in connection with the Royal Visit. The original estimates have been generally well maintained, except that the expenses connected with the reception of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales were somewhat higher than the amount entered in the estimates. On the whole the surplus realised in 1905-06 was very nearly 10 lakhs against the deficit of Rs. 92,000 in the preceding year.

SURPLUS.

The year 1905-06 opened with a balance of Rs. 43,49,000 to the credit of the Government; adding to this the surplus of nearly ten lakhs realized during the year, the closing balance at the end of the year was Rs. 53,41,000. This is what is usually referred to as the Government surplus on that date. This surplus does not necessarily represent the actual cash held in the Treasuries or invested in securities so as to be available to meet any emergent needs. It is simply the net result of the State's liabilities and assets, not including in the latter the very considerable amounts spent on reproductive works.

It has been observed that, to some extent, the variations in the revenue surplus of Mysore from year to year are due to the mixing up of important capital transactions connected with commercial services with the regular service charges of Government. For the purposes of sound financial arrangements there should not only be an equilibrium between the ordinary revenue received from rent and taxation and the annual expenses on the Public Service Departments, but there should be in the total account a substantial surplus to provide, as far as may be necessary, for interest and sinking fund on Railway Debt, if any should be incurred in future for famine insurance and for the average annual liability for heavy special expenditure occurring at irregular intervals.

The Mysore State has a special asset in the Mining Revenue and although present indications are favourable to its continuance for years to come, it is difficult to say how long this source will be available. But for purposes of a sound financial arrangement it is desirable, if possible, not to depend upon these receipts for the normal expenses of the administration. The statement of net revenue and expenditure shows satisfactory progress in placing the finances on a sound footing. The revenue heads are expected to come up to the estimates in the current year, while the expenditure is kept well in hand. As I said before the whole financial situation is now under careful review and I hope next year to be able to tell you what steps have been taken or are contemplated to further strengthen our financial position.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Prior to the year 1899 Savings Bank Deposits were received in the Government Treasuries up to a maximum limit of Rs. 5,000 on each individual account. In August of that year it was announced that until further orders deposits would be received in the Savings Banks without any limitation as to amount. This withdrawal of all limit to the deposits led to their steady increase, and they rose from 38 lakhs on the 30th June 1899 to over 95 lakhs on the 31st December 1905. There is evidently serious risk in permitting such heavy increases in liabilities at call, and as the final outcome of the discussion on the subject, a Government Notification was recently issued on the 15th of August 1906 in which it was announced that in future a depositor should not be allowed to deposit more than Rs. 2,000 in any one financial year, and that the total amount that a depositor may have at his credit at any time must not exceed Rs. 5,000.

THE FOUR PER CENT LOAN.

While the subject of alteration in the Savings Bank Rules was under consideration, the question of setting up a third installation of the Cauvery Power Scheme came up before Government and pressed for a decision. The scheme was considered on its merits as one of productive expenditure. But in view of the heavy liabilities for Savings Bank Deposits it was not considered possible to find the money out of the rather low reserve the Government had at their disposal, and it was deemed expedient to obtain the required funds by means of a loan instead of simultaneously discharging the Savings Bank debt on the one hand by the sale of Government securities, and on the other hand calling for tenders for a new loan. It was considered expedient to offer the loan in the first instance to Savings Bank depositors who would otherwise decide to withdraw their deposits under the new rules. Of the 417 depositors with balances in excess of Rs 5,000 each, 185 depositors having a total deposit of Rs 28,31,478, have exercised the option and have applied for Rs 21,02,200 on account of the new loan. Rs 17,86,100 out of the tenders have been accepted and orders will soon be passed for the issue of promissory notes and the necessary adjustment in the Savings Bank Accounts. The remaining amounts of the tenders, namely, Rs. 3,76,100 are under investigation.

SEASONAL CONDITIONS.

The year that has passed was one of considerable anxiety. The average rainfall was almost the lowest on record since 1870, being only 27 1/2 inches against 37 inches, the average for the past 35 years. It was ill timed and ill distributed, so that both the South-West and the North-East monsoons practically failed. Almost everywhere the crops suffered considerably, and in some areas they completely failed. What with the high prices of food grains and the want of sufficient employment the condition of the poor classes was such as to cause the gravest concern. The usual early rains were anxiously looked for, but they also failed and the outlook became more and more gloomy. A further disquieting feature was that the supply of drinking water for men and cattle was running short.

The condition of cattle was fast deteriorating for want of fodder and the mortality increased. In the meantime the Government had taken all possible precautionary measures to be prepared to meet a period of distress. An effective system of intelligence being one of the most important preparations against famine. The Government had early in the year directed that a special inspection of the crops in all villages throughout the State should be conducted and the results reported to Government, so that they might be in possession of accurate information as to the extent of the failure of crops in different localities.

One of the Councillors, and later the Revenue Commissioner, toured in the parts that were most affected.

MEASURES OF RELIEF.

On the recommendation of the District Officers the various measures of relief (as detailed in the speech) were adopted. But no measures of relief that might possibly be adopted by Government could as long as the rains held off inspire hope in the raiyat or bring much comfort to his heart. The months of May, June, and nearly the whole of July passed and yet there was no rain worth mentioning. Meanwhile prices went up higher and higher. In the beginning of July last the prices were higher than at any time before during the year. There was a perceptible deepening of the distress among the poorer classes of the people. In the Nanjungud Taluka it was found actually necessary to start relief works. But at last when anxiety had risen to the pitch of despair, the welcome rains set in, and by their copiousness made up for the previous deficiency. Many of our tanks have filled to overflowing, and in a few cases the bunds have even breached. Now all our apprehensions have been happily removed and there is every hope that the outturn of crops will be a normal one.

AGRICULTURE.

Owing to the unfavourable seasons there was a decrease of 32,592 acres in the area of land under occupancy.

With a view to elicit the views of all persons interested in the rubber industry, a Conference was held at Bangalore in August last, and as a result, thereof the rules have been modified and the conditions better defined, so that, while on the one side the action of the planter will be less hampered, and on the other hand, Government interests will be adequately protected.

The rules apply, of course, to both native and European planters.

The work in connection with the Markanave Reservoir has so far progressed that water can now be supplied for irrigation and the Government have under consideration the best method of regulating the distribution of water and other allied questions.

VETERINARY AID.

An Inspector of cattle diseases has been appointed and Government have also under consideration a simple and practical scheme for improving the condition of cattle generally, and for affording prompt veterinary aid, particularly when epidemics prevail.

"REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE."

It is under contemplation to issue a fortnightly gazette in the vernacular, called *The Revenue and Agricultural Gazette* under the immediate supervision of the Revenue Commissioner.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMIST.

The experimental farm at Hibbal was kept up and laboratory experiments and analyses were carried on as usual.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS.

In 1905-1906 a sum of Rs. 21,096 was advanced on account of the working expenses of the State mortgaged to the late Coffee Bank at Saidapur.

The amount repaid by the several Agricultural Banks was about a lakh, and there is still a heavy balance of 13 lakhs, including interest to be recovered.

Before I leave the question of Agricultural Banks, you will permit me to say that there is much to be learnt from the facts and figures which have just been presented to you. The history of these banks is typical of the evils resulting from misplaced philanthropy on the one hand, and the defects of national character on the other.

From time to time statements have been made in the press that the Government of His Highness the Maharaja have done little or nothing to encourage local industries and commercial enterprises. These statements have apparently been made upon inadequate information and imperfect knowledge of what has been done in the past. If you turn to the Dasara addresses of previous years, you will find that almost from the time of the rendition, encouragement in the way of subsidies and special concessions was being given to persons who wished to istart cotton mills, weaving factories and so forth.

One of the latest instances of the State's solicitude for promoting the welfare of the people was the advancing of very large sums of money, amounting to nearly 17 lakhs for helping the agricultural industry and particularly the coffee industry carried on by native planters. But in the present condition of native society this form of help has not proved the blessing which it was expected to be. The advances which were so liberally made and so eagerly taken up, have proved to be a source of loss to the State on the one hand and of utter demoralization to the people on the other, and have taken away all the spirit of self-help from the native coffee planters and made their position worse than before. The European coffee planters who have had no such advantageous help have somehow managed to hold their own in spite of adverse seasons and are now turning their attention to new planting industries; and what is the cause of this well-meant action of the Government failing to achieve the object with which it was taken?

It is to my mind, nothing short of the absence in us of a spirit of self-mutual trust and co-operation for objects of common good, and until this defect is removed the Government may place the whole of their resources at the disposal of the people without its resulting in much practical and permanent good to them or benefit to the State. It is here that you gentlemen may bring your intelligence and public spirit to bear in seconding the efforts of Government in promoting the well-being of the people. If this spirit of mutual trust co-operation and self-sacrifice, which is the true cause of the success of the Agricultural Banks in European countries had animated the leaders of the people in the rural tracts in Mysore, the history of these banks would have been more encouraging than it has been. But we have all to learn wisdom by experience.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

I will now turn from the subject of these Agricultural Banks to the new direction in which Government have recently moved in regard to promoting co-operative effort. The Co-operative Societies started on the model adopted in British India after careful consideration are still in their infancy in Mysore, but promise better results than the Agricultural Banks both as an educative agency and as promoting the material well-being of the ryots and the industrial classes. Seven Co-operative Societies, all with limited liability, have so far been registered, *viz.*, at Bangalore City, Hole, Narsipur, Mysore City, Koppa, Hiripur Kotta, (Sira Taluk) and Sira.

REVISION SETTLEMENT.

Re-survey operations were commenced in the State in the year 1901. Revision Settlement was introduced last year into the Chellakere Taluk, and the late Budihal Taluk, now part of the Chicknaya Kanahalli Taluk. The increase in the assessment in these taluks has been extremely moderate, being only 12 per cent. in the former and as low as four per cent. in the latter.

Resurvey operations have been completed in respect of the taluks of Chennageri, Bangalore, Malkalmari Sorab and the Sringeri Jahagir. As regards the Sorab Taluk and the Sringeri Jahagir the question is more or less intimately connected with that of the abolition or retention of the *halat* or duty on areca-nut. The condition of the areca-nut garden owners is reported to have steadily declined owing to bad seasons, the spread of the disease called koleroga, the heaviness of the garden assessment and the evils incidental to a tax like the *halat*. That the garden owners stand in need of some relief which is admitted on all hands, but the question is in what shape and to what extent this relief should be given.

I may mention that opinion is practically unanimous about the desirability of doing away with the *halat*, and that the final settlement of the question is retarded chiefly by considerations connected with the finances of the State. Even apart from the *halat* it is probable that the Malnad ryot needs some relief by way of reduction in the garden assessment. To investigate the matter in all its bearings, Government have decided to place Colonel Grant on special duty with effect from the beginning of January next, to carefully study the condition of the Malnad tract, so that before he leaves the Mysore service in July next, Government may have the benefit of his experience in the settlement of this difficult question.

FORESTS.

The area of the State forests was increased during the year by the addition of 14 blocks with an extent of 157 1-2 square miles.

The revenue from timber extracted by departmental agency amounted to Rs. 3,64,605 and sandalwood contributed Rs. 12,84,799. The net revenue amounted to Rs. 13,26,639, which is the largest on record. The demand for local timber has steadily risen, timber worth Rs. 1,54,907 having been supplied to the Kolar Gold Fields alone. The system of issuing licenses through middlemen to facilitate the sale and removal of forest produce which has been tried in several parts of the State and found to promote both public and departmental convenience has been introduced, tentatively, for two years throughout the State.

In connection with the Royal Visit khedda operations were organized at an expenditure of Rs. 1,05,000, and resulted in the capture of 87 elephants. Of these 58 were sold for Rs. 79,815 and 21 of the value of Rs. 34,400 were otherwise disposed of and 8 died.

Government have deputed two students with State scholarships for the study of forestry at the Oxford University for a term of three years. They have also deputed five students to the Forest College at Dehra Dun.

PUBLIC WORKS.

The total expenditure incurred on public works amounted to Rs. 50,81,223, of which Rs. 15,50,984 were on irrigation works, Rs. 31,64,888 on civil works, Rs.20,873 on military works, and Rs. 3,44,478 on the Cauvery Power Scheme.

IRRIGATION.

Good progress was made on the Markanave Project, the outlay during the year being Rs. 3,72,000. The dam was raised to the full sanctioned height, *viz.*, R. L. 14,200; good progress was also made on other irrigation works, and some were practically completed during the year.

Seven projects for famine protective works estimated to cost in the aggregate Rs. 10,24,746 were sanctioned during the year.

MINOR TANKS.

As in the previous year, a grant of one lakh was allotted for the restoration of minor tanks under the control of the Revenue Department.

You will be interested to learn that investigations are in progress under a special establishment for the construction of a large reservoir on the Cauvery river.

CAUVERY POWER SCHEME.

Under the Cauvery Power Scheme there were no new works in hand during the year, but as I have already mentioned it is under contemplation to have a third installation for an additional 2,000 h.p. This is intended to enable Government to have the first call on all the power required for Government purposes, such as the lighting of the Bangalore and Mysore Cities, the Belagola Water Works, etc. The gross revenue realised during the year from the Cauvery Power Scheme was Rs. 16,34,572; the working expenses amounted to Rs. 2,41,289, and the net income was Rs. 13,93,283.

RAILWAYS.

The total net earnings on the open lines of railway owned by the State aggregated Rs. 10,99,143 against Rs. 8,07,102 in the previous year. The capital outlay up to the end of June, 1906, being Rs. 2,32,40,195; the percentage of net earnings to capital outlay was 4·73 against 4·59 in 1904-05.

BANGALORE CHIKKALLAPUR LIGHT RAILWAY

The question of a guarantee by the Government on the capital cost of the construction of this line was under consideration.

You may remember that this is the first co-operative effort by a purely indigenous agency in embarking on a commercial undertaking on a large scale, and you will be glad to hear that a guarantee of 4 per cent. has since been provisionally sanctioned.

The Madras-Mysore Mining Syndicate have applied for a concession to construct and work a steam tramway to facilitate the transport of manganese ore from the mines at Kumsi to the Shimoga railway station. The Government have introduced a Tramways' Regulation in the State.

The Madras Railway Company are authorised by the Railway Board to carry out a traffic survey of this narrow gauge line and the Government of H. H. the Maharaja have agreed to it.

LOCAL FUNDS.

The income under local funds consists chiefly of the one-anna local cess collected on several items of revenue.

Seventy-six per cent of the local cess on land revenue is credited towards the funds of the District Board of the district in which the revenue is collected, and is expended within the district through the agency of the District and Taluk Boards and Unions.

MUNICIPAL FUNDS.

The number of Municipalities in the State was 87, the same as in the last year. The Draft Municipal Regulation which has been under consideration for some time has just been approved by the Government of India, and will soon be promulgated with the sanction of H. H. the Maharaja. When the new regulation comes into force it may be expected that the efficiency of the Municipal Boards will be greatly increased.

MYSORE CITY IMPROVEMENTS.

The Mysore City Improvement Trust Board expended a sum of Rs. 3,74,415 on various works of improvement. The under ground drainage or pipe system for the whole town has been completed during the year. A large septic tank near the Idga Extension and a combined septic tank and intermittent steaming filter on the Dondapetta road were constructed to purify the sewage tapped in the northern portions of the city before issuing it for cultivation. A Stoddart's Aerotic filter was also constructed at the Jalapuri Extension to deal with the drainage of that area.

PLAGUE.

It is gratifying to note that the Mysore City remained practically free from plague during the year, there being only seven attacks and five deaths. Speedy evacuation of infected area was as usual encouraged by the grant of hutting materials and advances of pay. In the case of Government servants drawing Rs. 10 and under, free supplies of shed materials were authorised. Public health was generally good, but towards the end of the year cholera broke out in several taluks. The disease first made its appearance in the Shimoga district and wrought considerable havoc there. Since then it has spread to Chitaldroog and even to Mysore. Latterly, there has been a perceptible decrease in the number of cases, and with the sanitary precautions that are being adopted there is every hope of the disease disappearing in a short time. Regarding small-pox I am glad to say that vaccination was more largely resorted to during the last year than was the case heretofore. A regulation enabling Government to make provision for compulsory vaccination in areas to be specified by notification was passed during the year. This has been brought into force tentatively in the Bangalore City and in the Kolar Gold Fields sanitary circle. The heaviest mortality, however, is from fevers, and particularly from malarial fever. To enable all villagers to readily obtain quinine, arrangements have recently been made by which patels and shanbhogs of villages more than four miles distant from dispensaries will be supplied with five grain quinine packets to be sold at two pies per packet.

MINING.

The year 1905-06 was notable in the mining history of Mysore in that attention was prominently attracted to manganese, chrome and other minerals which were located in several tracts during the operation of the Geological Survey made by the officers of the State. In all, thirty-eight prospecting licenses, eleven exploring licenses and four mining leases were granted during the year. Of these as many as 25 prospecting licenses and four exploring licenses were for manganese, chrome and magnesite. It is noteworthy that 11 out of the 25 prospecting licenses were issued to native capitalists.

GOLD MINING.

The gold industry continues to flourish, the output during the year being 595,291, ozs of an estimated value of £274,786 as against 611,737 ozs., valued at £2,341,869 in 1904-05. The royalty due to the Government on the year's production is estimated at £113,736 against the sum of £117,093 realised in 1904-05. In order to provide for the safety and well-being of the employes of mines and for preventing theft or illicit traffic in mining materials, including gold in various stages of extraction, a regulation had been passed in 1897, known as the Mysore Mines Regulation. The regulation worked satisfactorily so far as it went, but it was found to be defective in that as soon as a gold thief converted amalgam or sponge gold into bar gold, for which great facilities exist in and around the area, the regulation became powerless to bring him to justice. The necessity for bringing unwrought gold or bar gold within the purview of the new regulation forced itself on the notice of Government, and last year the draft of a new regulation was submitted to the Government of India. The sanction of the Government of India to the regulation was received, and it was recently promulgated. The local magistracy and the district superintendent of police may be relied on to see that the provisions of the new regulation are worked with due discrimination and care. I may assure you that if in actual working, the new regulation is found to be necessarily fraught with injury to the law-abiding population, a contingency which there is every reason to hope will not arise, then His Highness's Government will not be slow to do all that is necessary to suitably amend the law as experience might dictate.

JUDICIAL.

During the year there were several changes in regard to the jurisdiction of courts.

EXCISE.

In the Excise Department the districts of Hassan and Chitaldroog were constituted into separate excise divisions under the charge of Excise Assistant Commissioners, so that now there is an Excise Assistant Commissioner for each district. The necessity for placing a check on the unrestricted sale of cocaine having been felt, this article was brought under the provisions of the Excise Regulation, and its possession and sale are now regulated by the issue of licenses.

EDUCATION.

On the representation of certain members of this Assembly the fees for private candidates for the Lower Secondary Examination in English were reduced from Rs. 10 to Rs. 7. Pupils belonging to the depressed castes, such as Naiudas, Holeyas, Karachars, etc. have been permanently exempted from payment of school fees in taluk vernacular schools, branch schools and hobli schools.

Rules were passed for the grant of Damodas Doss Charity Scholarships for advanced scientific research and technical education, and these scholarships will be awarded from January 1907. Female education continued to make progress. You will all have heard with pleasure of the success of the two Hindu lady students from the Maharani's College at the last B. A. degree Examination.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Technical and industrial education made fairly good progress during the year. Additional grants for expenditure were sanctioned for the Industrial and Engineering Schools in Mysore, and the other quasi-Government industrial and weaving schools in the State. New monthly grants were also sanctioned in aid of the private industrial schools at Bagepalli and Srinivaspur. A new Commercial School was opened by the Wesleyan Mission at Mysore, and Government sanctioned a lump sum grant of Rs. 900 for apparatus required for the school. The students of the Mysore Engineering School were authorised to be taken out by their teachers occasionally to important engineering works in the State with a view to give them better practical training. Fourteen technical scholarships were granted to Mysore students for undergoing training in the technical and industrial institutions of Bombay and Madras. The Government had under consideration the question of how best to utilise the experimental silk farm at Bangalore started by the great philanthropist, the late Mr. J. N. Tata, with a view to improving the methods of sericulture. The first idea was to purchase the farm and manage it entirely by Government agency, but on further consideration the Government came to the conclusion that the farm would be better conducted by the present agency on the present lines, and in order not to impose an additional burden on the proprietors at the same time with a view to developing its practical side and making it a training ground for selected persons interested in sericulture, an annual grant of Rs. 3,000 has been sanctioned for the institution.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

I have reserved to the end the most important event of the year, the visit of Their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of Wales to Mysore in January last. The reception of the royal visitors was on a scale befitting the occasion, and the khedda operations organised in connection therewith were pronounced on all minds to have been an unqualified success. To afford Their Royal Highnesses an opportunity to see the products of the arts and industries of Mysore and its resources, an Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition was held at Mysore. Their Royal Highnesses paid a visit to the Exhibition and evinced much interest in the exhibits. Further proof of His Royal Highness's interest in the arts and industries of the country and of his solicitude for the welfare of the artisan was afforded in the speech he made on the occasion of his laying the foundation-stone of the Chamrajendra Technical Institute at Mysore, when he expressed his delight in taking part in a ceremony which might lead to the amelioration of one of the most deserving and most important classes of the Indian people. At Bangalore the Prince unveiled the statue raised to the memory of our late beloved Queen Empress Victoria the Good. It is unnecessary for me to enter further into the details of the royal visit. I am sure that many of you had the privilege of seeing Their Royal Highnesses at Mysore or Bangalore, and could not but have been impressed in common with our brethren in other parts of the empire, with the gracious manner of our august visitors and the genuine sympathy and solicitation for the welfare of the people which marked all their utterances and their actions. It is a source of sincere gratification to His Highness the Maharaja that in welcoming the royal visitors there have been such spontaneous demonstrations of joy and devotion from his subjects in all parts of the State. His Highness is personally sensible of the great privilege of having been the first of his house to welcome and entertain the heir to the great British Empire to which both the State and the Dynasty owe so much.

THE NEEDS OF THE GOLD FIELD.

P. Bosworth Smith, representative of the Kolar Gold Fields Mining Board said: Sir—I am desired by the Kolar Gold Field Mining Board, on whose behalf I now have the honor to address you, to convey to you their most sincere congratulations on your appointment as Dewan to the Mysore State. In doing so we must express our gratification that this high honor has fallen upon such a distinguished and enlightened gentleman, and especially so, as from our associations in the past we know that in you, Sir, we have a friend who will give sympathetic consideration to the requirements of the industry we represent, an industry that has yielded so much revenue to the State and which has given employment to so many thousands of its inhabitants. As the representative of the Board I have been instructed to bring the following subjects to the notice of your Government.

POLICE.

We are glad to acknowledge the excellent work performed by the police force on the field. Under this subject I am desired to bring to your notice that the new grant of Rs. 500, lately passed by the Government for the conservancy of police lines, stations and offices, is inadequate for the purpose. The district superintendent of police states that the necessary sanitary staff would involve a minimum outlay of Rs. 53 per month, or Rs. 636 per annum, which, however, does not include the cost of materials, disinfectants, etc. The grant of Rs. 500 is consequently insufficient.

POLICE ACT.

In their representation to the Government at the Dasara in 1903, the Board brought forward the very urgent necessity for the introduction of a Police Act.

In 1904 our representative at the Dasara of that year made the following remarks. "The necessity for the introduction of the regulation for the Mysore Province was brought forward at the last Dasara Assembly, and we note with great satisfaction that the question has recently been receiving the attention of a special committee appointed by His Highness's Government." That was in October 1904, and as yet we have no Police Act. The Board wish to draw the attention of Government to the very urgent necessity for the introduction of this Act, the want of which very materially hampers the hands of the police on the field.

ROADS.

The subject of roads has been brought forward at every Dasara at which the Mining Board has been represented. In thanking Government for the repairs that have been done to the roads on the field, the Board wish to point out that the state of the roads is still far from satisfactory. Seeing the large amount of traffic that these roads carry, the Board suggest that if more continued attention were paid to small repairs, instead of confining the work to metalling when the road has been worn out, as is now done, the general state of the roads would be maintained in better condition with probably no enhanced cost to Government.

We desire to acknowledge the prompt help and hearty co-operation of the Government medical officers and sanitary staff with our own medical establishment in all efforts to keep plague and other infectious diseases off the mines, and note with satisfaction that the last epidemic of plague has been the lightest of the four. The total number of cases reported in the whole of the sanitary board area was only 185 of which 35 occurred on the mining camps. As regards the Government hospital, another year has passed, and despite the Board's strong expression of disappointments made at the last Dasara, the new hospital buildings remain unfitted and unoccupied. The Board would also point out in this respect that no provision has been made for poor Europeans and Eurasians not entitled to the benefits of the companie's hospital, and earnestly recommend that accommodation be added for the use of those people. The necessity for a maternity hospital has been repeatedly urged by the Board and once more it is desired to draw the attention of Government to the urgency of this requirement. It is well known to the medical officers of the Government that a number of lives are lost yearly for want of such an institution.

THE CAUVARY POWER SCHEME.

During the early part of this year the water in the Cauvery decreased to such an extent as to greatly detract from the utility and value of the Cauvery Power Scheme for a period extending from the end of February to the latter part of June. The Board respectfully request the Government to consider the practicability of constructing a large storage reservoir to contain sufficient water to provide against the shortage of power that occurs the during dry season.

THE KOLAR GOLD FIELD DODBELLE METRE GAUGE RAILWAY.

The Southern Mahratha Railway is very anxious to make a short extention of their system from Dodbelle to the Field, thus linking the lines with the Port of Marmugoa. This in the opinion of the Board, would be a great benefit to the mines in many ways, and they respectfully request the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore to do everything in their power to promote the construction of this railway extension.

We tender our most hearty thanks for the Mysore Mines Regulation of 1906 recently passed. Although the Government has not been able to comply with all our recommendations, we greatly appreciate the very considerable advances that the new Act bears to the old one, bringing the legislation of the Mysore mines much more into line with that found necessary on gold fields in other parts of the world. The Board wish to urge Government to recognize their right to receive all gold stolen from the Kolar field which has been recovered and confiscated to Government. That such gold is the property of one or more of the mines on the field is undoubted, but because it cannot be recognized by any one of the mines as its own particular property, such gold is confiscated even though the combined owners are anxious that it should become the common property of the mines to be used in part payment of the heavy legal expenses they have to incur in carrying out the prosecution of the thieves. Since the beginning of the year 1902 the expenses referred to have been as follows:—1902 Rs. 5,807; 1903 Rs. 11,305-9-2; 1904 Rs. 22,493-4-11, 1905 Rs. 8,293-2-0; 1906 (paid to date) Rs. 4,128-10-0 due say Rs. 2,000-0-0 (Rs. 6,128-10-0) total Rs. 54,027-10-1. Thus in five years over half a lakh of rupees have been spent by the Board in conducting prosecutions. Up to the present the attitude of Government with regard to the stolen gold can hardly be said to be helful to the mines. I may instance a case the details of which are too long to give here, in which the Board has been put to an expense of Rs. 2,000 to prevent the confiscation to Government of a piece of sponge gold worth about Rs. 60, notwithstanding that the gold was proved to the satisfaction of the Special Magistrate on the field to belong to a certain mine. This confiscation was made merely on the ground that it was possible for the piece of gold to have belonged to one of the other mines, none of whom wished to claim it. To you, Sir, the Board appeal, asking earnestly and most respectfully, that the Government will waive their claim to gold stolen from the Kolar field or, if the confiscation is a legal necessity, that the Government will graciously be pleased to return the gold to the mines through the Mining Board. In conclusion I beg to tender the best thanks of the Mining Board to you, Sir, to the Government of His Highness the Maharaja, for the opportunity of bringing the foregoing to the notice of Government, also for the kind consideration that has always been accorded to our numerous representations in the past and which will, we are sure, not be withheld from those now brought forward.

THE DEWAN'S REPLY.

The Dewan replied as follows:—Mr. Bosworth Smith, I sincerely thank you and the Kolar Gold Fields Mining Board, through you, for the appreciative terms in which you have referred to me. You may rest assured that the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore are fully alive to the importance of the industry you represent and will be prepared to accord due consideration to its reasonable requirements. Turning more to the matters to which you have specially invited my attention, I may say that the draft Police Regulation, as revised by the Special Committee appointed for the purpose, is before Government, but that before its consideration is taken up the Government propose to publish it in the *Gazette* for eliciting the views of the general public and of persons specially interested in the subject. This will be done very soon and then the Draft Regulation will be taken up in due course. I note the testimony you bear to the work performed by the Kolar Gold Field Police Force. The Deputy Commissioner will be instructed to make suitable arrangements for the satisfactory conservancy of the police buildings. As regards roads, instructions have been issued for the needful repairs being effected during this wet season, and the Chief Engineer assures me that the roads will be maintained in as good condition as funds permit. The new hospital will be opened as soon as accommodation is provided for the medical staff. The necessary works are under progress and will soon be completed. After this is done the question of accommodation for European and Eurasian inpatients will be taken up. The Government have now before them proposals for opening a maternity hospital on the Gold Field, and early orders will be passed on the subject.

Reference has already been made in my speech to a project, under consideration for the construction of a large reservoir on the Cauvery River for the storage of water. But the project, however, presents a problem of considerable difficulty from engineering and other points of view. In the meantime the electrical department will do, as it has done, whatever is possible to minimise the inconvenience due to shortage of supply.

The question of the extension of the Southern Mahratta Railway from Doubelle to the Gold Field is under correspondence. The subject of the return of confiscated gold to the Mining Board is engaging attention and an early decision will be arrived at, after a careful consideration of the important legal and other principles involved in the question. I note with pleasure the testimony the Board bear to the good works done by the Government Medical and Sanitary officers in combating plague and other infectious diseases.

THE PLANTERS' REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Crawford, on behalf of the planters of South Mysore, said:—Sir, on behalf of the planters of South Mysore I have much pleasure in welcoming you back to this State as, in you, we feell sure the Maharaja will have a most able Dewan and the people a sympathetic friend. There is only one subject I would like to touch on and that is to bring to your notice the very sympathetic utterance of the Governor of Madras relative to the pleasure it would afford His Excellency, if he could be the means of rendering some service to the Planting Industry of South India and to suggest that in the absence of reciprocity in extradition the concession of a system of bailable warrants, as originally proposed by Lord Wenlock, would in some measure, compensate for the absence of the former and be of the greatest assistance not only to the planters but to every one in Mysore generally. I would add that Sir Arthur Lawlee's expression of sympathy with our community has been greatly appreciated.

POINTS OF VIEW.

THE fact-finder is apt to become a bit of a vandal if allowed too much licence. In his morbid craving for crude truths he is a danger to romance.—*Bystander.*

The clean shaven craze has been a failure because the faces of to-day have not the fine characteristics of those of the Georgian period. It is, however, sincerely to be hoped that mankind will not go to the other extreme and break out into whiskers.—*Graphic.*

If there is one lesson which the world needs to learn, and for all I know may learn fully or partly in the present century, it is how great the blessing would be if civilised nations would come to treat each other with the candour, the good faith, the generous confidence with which gentlemen treat each other in private life.—Bishop Welldon in the *Nineteenth Century.*

The colonial contributions to the Imperial Navy—in which, of course, Canada takes no part—are at once too little and too much. Too little because they do not amount to the cost of a single battleship; and too much because they involve a contradiction of the cherished British principle that taxation and representation should go hand-in-hand.—"R. N." in the *Pall Mall Gazette.*

If any body takes the trouble to watch the faces of the passers-by in a London street, he will see very few comfortable and contented people watching their surroundings with composure or interest. Almost every face is drawn, nervous, eager, or anxious; the tortured face of a man living in a crowd. There are still a few unconcerned happy faces in repose, and they are mostly to be found among men who have to do with horses.—*Tribune.*

The Burman is by no means the offensively good person some writers like to paint him. The Burmese girl, on the other hand, when she is good, is so very good that nothing like her is to be found out of the books for young ladies of the early part of last century. But for all that, she does not mind being eloped with. . . . The Burmese girl who is not so very good—and there are quite a lot of them—is not so easily eloped with.—Sir J. G. Scott, in *Blackwood's Magazine.*

The real demand of the educated classes [of India] is not so much for a change in the form of the Government as in the personnel. What they want, and it is hard to blame them for it, is to secure for Indians at large a share as may be in the higher offices of the State, which carry power and some emoluments. They have no wish to destroy autocracy or bureaucracy. They do desire to be the autocrats and the bureaucrats.—Sir C. R. T. Crosthwaite in *Blackwood's Magazine.*

STRANGLING A WIFE.

IN the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have decided a confirmation-case, in which Malapa Samapa appealed against his conviction of wife-murder, and sentence of transportation for life, passed on him by the Sessions Judge of Dharwar. Mr. K. H. Kelkar, appeared for the accused: Mr. M. B. Chaubal, the Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown. Malawa, the accused's wife, was apparently not on good terms with her husband, who had twice driven her out of his home, and chastised her. On hearing that she had stolen a quantity of grain from a neighbour's house, he was beside himself with anger, in the belief that his reputation was gone, and his prestige lowered in the estimation of others. The case for the Crown was, that he had strangled her to death, a theory which was stoutly contested by the Pleader for the accused on various grounds.

Their lordships, after hearing the Government Pleader, in reply confirmed the conviction and sentence.

PASSENGERS BY THE S. S. "IMPERATOR."

The following passengers are proceeding to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Imperator" to-day from the Victoria Dock No. 8. The medical inspection of the saloon passengers will take place at the Victoria Dock No. 8, at 8-15 a. m. sharp. Deck passengers must be at the Prince's Dock Disinfecting Station, Frere Road, near Prince's Dock, with all their luggage and kit at 6-30 a. m. sharp.

FOR DURBAN—Mrs Ahmad Akoji, Mr and Mrs Ahmed Vahoomi Mrs Abdu, 2 children and infant, Revd H N Bride, Mr and Mrs Ebrahim Ismail and infant, Mr G Gadpel, Mrs A Hicks Beach, Miss Hicks Beach, Miss Henderson, Mrs B D Lee, Mrs Markham, and Mr Mirza Shaker Hussain.

FOR SUEZ—Mrs G N Dymoss and infant.

FOR ADEN—Mr Pestonji C Poder, Mrs Sister Pauline Pestonji, Capt and Mrs D E Poder, Mr S N Saha, Revd Stanislaus and Mrs E Sibert.

FOR DELAGOA BAY—Miss A Robinson.

LITTLE ONE ONE SOLID SORE

Covered With Scales and Scabs From Head to Foot—Doctors and All Other Remedies Had Failed—Skin Now Smooth and Clear.

ANOTHER WONDERFUL CURE BY CUTICURA

Writing under date of Sept. 7, 1904, Mrs. Mattie Shaffer, of Cumberland, Miss., says: "Some time ago I ordered and received your wonderful Cuticura Remedies, which I used on my little afflicted babe with wonderful results. I had tried many other remedies without any benefit whatever, and Cuticura came to the rescue when my doctors and all other remedies had failed. One doctor pronounced it scrofula, the other eczema. The little one was one solid sore, with scales and scabs from head to foot, when I started using Cuticura Soap and Ointment. The result was wonderful, and now my baby's face and body are smooth and clear." (signed) Mrs. Mattie Shaffer.

THE DUTY OF MOTHERS

At the First Sign of Disfiguring Humours is to Use Cuticura the Great Skin Cure

Every child born into the world with an inherited tendency to torturing, disfiguring humours of the skin and scalp, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering, but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available, viz.: the Cuticura Treatment, consisting of warm baths with Cuticura Soap, and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, the great Skin Cure, and purest and sweetest of emollients. Cures made in childhood are speedy, permanent, and economical.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills, are a Message from the World. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, Burroughs & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props. "How to Cure Disfiguring Diseases."

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies always say a few words in praise of this wonderful remedy. Sold by all Chemists, or by post from MARTIN, Ingram Chemist, Brighton. ENGLAND.

"APENTA" THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER. A SPECIFIC for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS. ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

ESTD. HILL'S LTD. TOBACCOS AND CIGARETTES. R. & J. HILL, LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

THE RENOWN GUARD'S WATCH. Rs. 17-

BY THE WAY.

KING OF THE ROAD.

A group of men, horsey men most of them, gazed in admiration recently at a pair of beautiful greys by which a fire-engine was swept at a hand gallop along Holborn viaduct. "Those firemen are the best drivers in London," was the remark which began the subsequent discussion. The statement was challenged. The roads, said another, are always cleared for the fire-engine; the horses themselves are as clever on their feet as cats; all that the driver has to do is to hold the reins, sit still, and "howl." Who, then, is the best driver in London? One man was emphatic for the hansom cabby who, from his box, sees his horse only from the withers to the ears, yet handles it as if he were riding him. Others were highly in favour of the way in which they get through the traffic with their unwieldy loads. But the general opinion rested finally in favour of the busman. Said a champion: "He never has a horse down; he takes a 'bus where a hansom could go, though it is as big and many times as heavy!" He pointed to one who was wacking his way through the Holborn block. "A seamstress threading linen with her needle," he said.

LINES WITH THE PAST.

Much has been made recently of the survival of a Scott. It should not be forgotten that Patrick Leveson Gower met and talked with another interesting link: The man still living against his own will, determined Huxley. Writing to Herbert Spencer [illegible] the latter remarked: "If Ransom [illegible] himself, I should probably not be [illegible]. For if he had worked less hard I [illegible] and he second at the examination [illegible] London in 1846, in which case I [illegible] Exhibition, should not have [illegible] should have forsaken science [illegible] the man who beat him establish[illegible], to build up the best prac[illegible] now in peaceful retirement in [illegible] borne by his son.

[illegible]VE SCIENCE.

[illegible] a quantity of human bones [illegible] recourse at Doncaster. They [illegible]mand for examination, and an [illegible]en opened was adjourned pending [illegible]ght confirmation of his own theory [illegible] from the then curator of the Royal [illegible]rgeons, Mr. Cliff. The decision to which [illegible]wists came was that they could not say [illegible]owing to the absence of certain bones, whether the skeleton was that of a man or a woman. Of this, however, they were certain—the person, in life, had carried his or her head a little on one side. This was shown by the slight distortion of the vertebræ of the neck. Further, the person had been distinguished by a protruding under-jaw. The bones might have lain buried for ten years, but the more probable period was six or seven. This was all the coroner wanted to complete his case. A Mr. Wood, a prominent Doncaster man, had disappeared seven years earlier. He did carry his head on one side, and he was distinguished by a protruding under-jaw. The skeleton was that of a [illegible]gan whose friends had unavailingly sought him for seven years.

SIGHTLESS SEEING.

All other ways of identifying the lost failing, the blind might be allowed to try their skill. The suggestion may not be unfruitful as it sounds. During his first visit to America Fanny Fitzlair was taken to see a child who had been born blind, deaf, and dumb, and could neither taste nor smell. She gave her a pretty little finger-ring, which the child was vastly pleased. Some years later she again visited America, and went to see [illegible] little friend. At first betrayed no interest in her presence. Merely being told that a gentleman had called to see her. She ran her fingers over his hands with seeming indifference. Then, however, she pushed back his cuff and felt the flesh of his wrist. In an instant her face lighted up, and she became greatly excited. Rapidly she spelled out with her fingers: "It is the Englishman who gave me the ring," then flung her arms round his neck, and embraced him with joy and affection. "Touch" was her sight.

THE FALSE PROPHET.

Wonders may have been the methods adopted by the Zulu "magicians" to work up the recent rebellion. It is now happily obvious that no such disastrous effects are to follow as succeeded the Kaffir rebellion of fifty [illegible] Then the [illegible] of Gaika, the [illegible] of Chief ancestors were to arise and help them to exterminate every white man in the country. The advice was solemnly accepted. When the day of the great uprising arrived many of the rebels were already starving. But there came no ghostly herds of cattle out of the earth, no crops not sown with hands. Grim, terrible, famine swept over the land, and in the months which followed, although the authorities did everything in their powers to mitigate its horrors, thirty thousand victims of a false prophet starved to death.

A POLITE CHEETAH.

The Times is responsible for the following:—The cheetah has always been noted for being one of the most gentlemanly of beasts, and a story arrives from Ootacamund which goes still further to endorse the high opinion of this great sportsman's manners. Three Dalhousie visitors to the beautiful southern hill station were out on a tramp when they were overtaken by a most obstreperous thunderstorm accompanied by smashing rain. They fortunately espied a cave in the side of the hill, and into it they rushed and took shelter while the elements fought it out to a finish. When the rain stopped they came out and to their surprise found a most graceful cheetah sitting licking the heavy wet all his waistcoat and his paws. It was his cave; but rather than deprive his visitors of their shelter the polite creature had sat outside in the driving tempest. With a friendly mew and gracefully wagging his tail the cheetah bade adieu to his guests and walked with dignity into his horse. Our friends were much impressed, and care thinking of calling again to thank their host for his kindness.

WHITE AND BLACK.

J. A. Hobson, the well-known writer on South [illegible] and economic subjects, makes the following [illegible]. Sir W. Butler shows in a thoroughly convincing way how the politics of South Africa is governed [illegible] the economic situation. South Africa presents the most advanced instance of condensed capitalism. Her [illegible] valuable industrial properties are gold and diamonds situated on two small patches of this large country. The industrial and financial exploitation of [illegible] properties is in the hands of a little cosmopolitan [illegible] of men, whose combinations and permutations [illegible] from a practical unity of control over what, on the [illegible], seems to be a multiplicity of independent [illegible], banking, land, and commercial companies. [illegible] This power and the profits that accrue are derived from [illegible] sources—the art of prospecto-making and the skilled manipulation of stocks.

THE DOUBTFUL LOVER.

In session: Guardian Angel
Tell me if this love be true.
For I'm fickle: Guardian Angel,
Always wanting something new.

Oft I've felt. Oh! G. A.
Love at last had touched my heart,
Oft I've found, Oh G. A.
'Twas not truly cupid's dart,

And I've thought, my G. A.
Love should represented be,
With a cloak—my G. A.
Of Invisibility.

For, sometimes, my G. A.
Love her radiant face will hide;
While mankind—to us, A.
Passes by, her, mystified.

Sometimes, too—my G. A.
On her face, one fleeting glance,
She permits—my G. A.
Stands the viewer in a trance.

Straightway then—Oh G. A.
Caught by swift attraction, he
Goes proposing—Oh. A.
Sweets of love eternally.

Disappointment, G.A.
Waits on that fond, hasty swain;
Present pleasure, G.A,
Later on, enduring pain.

When he's found;—Oh, G.A.
Judging rashly, all in haste,
That one look: Oh G.A.
First and last bliss he shall taste.

Guide me, then, dear G.A.
Help me to decision wise;
So, Pll vow: G.A.
Gaze into my *true* Love's eyes!

S.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

A WINDSOR VICAR'S UNBRIDLED INDIGNATION.

Woman who attend church without hats have for two summers been a source of annoyance to those clergymen who pin their faith to the dictum of St. Paul that "Every woman that prayeth with her head uncovered dishonoureth her head"; but the Reverend G. D. Nicholas addressing the pupil teachers at Clewer St. Stephen's High School, Windsor, went a step further. "A disgraceful and abominable practice" was the description he applied to the appearance of women without hats in public. Every day in Windsor he observed instances of such behaviour. Was it comely for women to appear in public streets uncovered? he asked. Did it look modest? Did it not rather look bold and brazen? The cult of the bare head has a considerable following, not only at seaside resorts, but in London itself, and a representative found a disciple of the hatless brigade at a well-known resort of women in clubland. "I fail to see," began this lady, when she had been informed that the Windsor vicar considered it "horrid" to go out without a hat, "why the wearing of an erection of flowers and feathers—the latter sometimes involving absolute cruelty to a living creature—should be accepted as a sign of Christian grace. It is two years since I have habitually worn a hat. Personally, I would not enter a place of worship without a hat—not because I believe in slavishly sticking to the letter of a command never intended to apply to present-day conditions, but because I do not like to hurt the feelings of members of the congregation who may hold strong views on the subject. But in the open street I maintain my right to wear or discard a hat as I please, and I consider that 'disgraceful' and 'abominable' are words which should never have been applied by a clergyman, or anyone else, to a woman who prefers the protection of her own tresses to an artificial head-covering. The hatless woman—judged by the numbers to be seen at holiday resorts—has come to stay. On the river, in particular the hat has been left severely alone. At many of the Continental seaside resorts a tiny scrap of cambric and lace, modelled in the fashionable semblance of a peasant's bonnet, has done duty for a hat."

FASHIONS IN JEWELLERY.

The fashion of wearing gems, real or otherwise, shell combs, and all kinds of ornaments retains its hold upon the woman of to-day. Silver chatelaine bags have sprung into favour in a somewhat puzzling way, considering the comparative cheapness of the metal. Quite as many imitations of these bags are sold as the real thing, and are bought by people who can well afford the genuine article. Imitations cost only about one quarter the price of the finer silver bags; they wear well, and look almost as smart. The kid lining in most of them is adjustable, and may be removed and cleaned. Sets of slender enamelled studs are provided to finish the front and cuffs of the new white shirt blouse. These studs can be had in different colours, and the better plan is to have a set of each colour, so that the ruling colour on the hat, tie, and waist-belt of the wearer may be matched by the studs. A smart adjunct, useful as well as ornamental, is the collar slide of silver as thin almost as the feather-bone they replace. The slide is finished at the ends with a tiny pearl, which alone appears on the right side of the collar. Copper buckles on waist-belts are very smart, and buckles of mother-o'-pearl, with a jewelled centre-piece, are being worn, and look extremely smart when worn on tobacco-brown velvet. It is the extreme daintiness and care that is given to each tiny accessory, the dainty buckles on the belts, the pretty bracelets, and the rope of coral round the neck, the colours always in harmony with the gown, that makes women look smart and satisfactory to the eye.

THE MUNICIPAL URDU SCHOOLS.

Mr. M. H. Hakim, Barrister-at-law, Judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay, presided on Saturday at a distribution of prizes in connection with the Municipal Urdu Schools, situated at Imam Burra, Byculla, Parel, and Mazagon. It was held, under the auspices of the Joint School's Committee, in the hall of Sidick Baug, Byculla. A programme of recitations having been gone through, a report on the schools for the year ending 31st March 1906, was read, from which it appeared that there were 25 Urdu-teaching schools in different parts of the town: 19 Day-schools for boys and 3 for girls, while three were Night-Schools. In all there were 1,528 Musalman students, of whom 416 were girls. The number was increasing. There were 30 teachers, 2 drill masters, and 1 sewing-work mistress. The fees ranged from one to four annas, the lower scale being framed for girls. Free students were 30 per cent. of the aggregate. The Koran, the sacred book of the Musalmans, was taught every morning for one hour by special permission.

After the distribution of prizes, the Chairman, in addressing the meeting, spoke on the blessings of education, and dwelt on the signs of progress observable among the Mahomedans to be satisfactory. He conjured them to proceed, and not to recede for, theirs was the heritage of a language, alike honoured in camp and court; and which boasted of a rich literature. Enthusiasm was necessary in great enterprises; more so, among the backward Mussalmans whose yearnings to educate their children was new-born. But let not this newly-grown enthusiasm drive them beyond bounds, and instil into their minds chimerical notions of exaggerated importance as citizens of Empire, and of the world throughout the civilised world. Let them have patience; everything would come to them, who knew how to wait, and abide their time. Religion and learning should go side-by-side according to the Mussalman's creed: perish the learning, a Mussalman would affirm, along with which no religious instruction was imparted. Fitting it was, therefore, that the "Al Koran" should be taught to the Mussalman children in the Urdu schools. Teaching the Mussalman girls was a great step, fraught with great benefits to the future generations.

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 1.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

435-50—Mulla and M—Dhanjeebhoy Raghoo and another vs Meherally Morai and another—Thakurdas and Co and G G W and Co Part heard.

493-05—Umrulla and P—Saboorbhai widow and others vs Abdulbhai Khaikhbhai and others—Mulla and M—Part heard.

For trial of a preliminary issue.

112-06—Madhavji and K—Haridas Murarjee and another vs Walice Sunderjee and others—Crawford B and Co—Little and Co and T Daud Co

For hearing and exceptions on Commissioner's report.

96-01—Ratnga and P—Dayal Mowjee Cullianjee vs Nemibai widow and others—Lyle and Co and Payne and Co

Long Causes.

140-06—Wadia G and Co—Motiji Premji and others vs Venayek Waman Pranjpe and others—Edgelow G W and Co.

450-1618-05—Nanji H and Co—Jehangir Hormusji Mody and others vs A N Templeton—Edgelow G W and Co.

Petition for hearing.

In F Nicholson for Government—In the matter of Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, notice in the matter of Government and Dayal Mooji—Payne and Co.

Long Causes.

90-05—Mutubhai J and M—Bachoobai Kanjiram vs Devarichand Hurchiram M B Chotalia

454-06—Edgelow G W and Co—Hargowandas Nagindas and Co vs Monali Begmalmool—Little and Co.

773-05—M H Chotalia—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Sayed Nuruddin bin Sayed Hasanuddin and others—C and Vakiya.

687-05—Mutubhai J and N—Champsey Cooverjee vs Jethabhai Nursey—Wadia G and Co.

109-06—Mutubhai J and M—Champsey Cooverjee vs Jethabhai Nursey and others—Wadia G and Co

956-04—M H Vakil—Bai Ratanbai widow vs Narandas Ratansey and others—Crawford B and Co and L D and Co.

513-05[illegible]07—Motiram and M—Rustomjee Ardeshir Cooper vs Moracjee Mobhanji—Scrabtee and J.

129-06—Khanderao and L—Vaibhai Gowribai widow—K J Bilimoria.

106-06—Captain and V—Narmadabai widow vs Vithal Bapu Kasharekhal.

322-03—Payne and Co—Alibhai vs Hoorbai and others—J R and D and M J al and Mehta and T D and Co.

123-06—Khunderao S and L—Hajee Moya bin Mahomed Hoosein Khote vs Antonio Miguel Souza—Trybjee D and Co

327-04—Maganlal J and G—Hasonali Mahomedali and others vs Esmailjee Sullemanjee and others Crawford B and Co M R Vakil M J and C N and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

357-06—Smetham B and N—Rhoda Evely Harbour vs Arthur Edwin Harbour—Scrabtee and J—Part heard.

728-04—Shamrao M and B—Sonibai widow and others vs Balchand Umedchand and others—Modelkar J and M.

620-06—Bhairsanker R and G—Sonibai Bhikchand vs Ratonjee Bhikajee—Desbenee R and K—Part heard.

For an exparte decree.

473-06—Edgelow G W and Co—Abdul Hoosein Cassidoln vs Abdul Ali Hakimjee—Thakurdas and Co.

Commercial Causes.

366-06—Edgelow G W and Co—Hargowandas Nagindas and Co vs Pranjl Bag Mahomed—Little and Co.

113-06—Tyabji D and Co—Jeramdas Gunesidas and other vs J G Gaikwad—Crawford B and Co.

Long Causes.

546-05—Dikshit D and S—Shankernath Gurnileshinath vs Charabshanth Poolnath—Raghavaya B and N

363-06—Little and Co—Pallonjee Pestonjee Daruwala and another vs Ratonjee Cowasjee Bhattina Payne and Co.

581-05—Crawford B and Co—The Bank of Bombay vs Abdoola bin Ali Saheb Kri and others—Captain and V

778-04—Nathibai and T (for pauper)—Bhaibhai widow vs Veljibhoda and other—Mehta and S

634-05—Pestonji B and K—Bhikhaji Framji Khan and others vs Vishwanadal Mangubhai Nathoobhoy and others—Crawford B and Co M R Vakil.

585-21210-05—Wadia G and Co—Jehangir Burjorjee Garda vs Ahmedbhai Habibbhai—Thakurdas and Co—S C C suits

78-06—Pirjee and Co—Bhoota Lalla and another vs Hajee Hoosein Hajee Sulleman—Kanga and P.

976-03—In person a pauper—Shaik Chand Shaikh Abba vs Abdool Hamed Mahomed Arab and others—In person.

6-03—Wadia G and Co—Nawab Mahomed Kamalkhan vs Leonard G Cubadi—Payne and Co.

23-05—Thakurdas and Co—Sharadchapp Hari Dewji and others vs Tesaji Jaibhoy Arab—Sir R D and Co.

886-03—Wadia G and Co—Chaviratheegabai widow vs Gajanand Bhanubhai Sadhaley, Dahisa and K.

824-99—Little and Co—Gangabai vs Vinayajee Narayajee—Bhaishanker K and G.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

In his address as President of the British Association in 1898, Sir Wm. Crookes sounded a note of alarm as to the available amount of nitrogenous products suitable for plant food in the world. Since then much attention has been given to the subject, and many plans for the production of nitrates on a commercial scale have been suggested and tried. In the atmosphere there exists an inexhaustible supply of nitrogen, and it should not be beyond the resources of modern chemistry to fix this gas in a form available as a food supply for plants. And Nature has given the hint of how this atmospheric nitrogen may be fixed, and rendered available. For during every discharge of atmospheric electricity a certain amount of nitrogen is oxidised, and finally reaches the earth as nitric acid. To this the great deposits of nitre and Chili saltpetre found in various parts of the world are due. And as long ago as 1775, Priestly showed that when a series of electric sparks was passed through air it became acid. He thought, however, that the acidity was due to carbon dioxide, and it remained for Cavendish to prove that it was due to the oxidation of the atmospheric nitrogen.

A method of fixing atmospheric nitrogen by means of electricity, and storing it in the form of calcium nitrate, which bids fair to be a commercial success, has now been carried on for some time at Notodden, in Norway. In this process air is drawn through an electric furnace, and nitric oxide is formed. The heated gases then pass into oxidising chambers, where the nitric oxide is changed into nitrogen peroxide. From thence they pass into towers filled with broken quartz, over which water is allowed to trickle. This, acting on the nitrogen peroxide forms nitric acid. Finally this passes on to another tower filled with broken bricks, and meets with a stream of milk of lime. Calcium nitrate is thus produced and finally forms the commercial article. Experiments seem to indicate that this calcium nitrate is as good a manure as Chili saltpetre. This process is known as the Birkeland-Eyde, from the name of its inventors.

Another interesting process for the fixation of atmospheric nitrogen in an available form is that devised by Caro and Frank. This depends on a curious chemical reaction. When nitrogen is passed over barium carbide it is absorbed, and forms barium cyanide. If, however, it is passed over calcium carbide only a part of the original carbon is retained in the resulting nitrogenous compound, which is known as calcium cyanamide. It is this latter compound which it is proposed to use as a manure in the place of Chili saltpetre. On being heated with water under pressure it yields its nitrogen in the form of ammonia. And this change also takes place in the soil when the calcium cyanamide is used as a manure.

When Sir Wm. Crookes sounded his warning note in 1898, the Great deposites of nitrate of soda in Chili, known as Chilli saltpetre, were apparently quite sufficient to supply the demand for this manure. At the present rate of exportation, however, this source of nitrogen could not last for more than forty years. But before this time other sources of supply may very probably be discovered. It is satisfactory to learn, however, from the above facts that in case of the exhaustion of the natural supply chemistry can step in and supply the deficiency.

The blue colour produced by the action of iodine on starch is so familiar to all students of elementary chemistry that it is somewhat surprising to learn that the exact nature of the phenomenon has not yet been determined by chemists. According to Kusten it is not a definite chemical compound, but a result of the absorption of the iodine by the starch. Messrs. Padoa and Savare, however, attacking the problem in a different way, have come to a somewhat different conclusion. They record their results in a recent number of the "Gazetta." Adding some starch to a solution of iodine in potassium iodide, they investigated the resulting changes in the electrical conductivity of the liquid. They conclude from their observations that the blue substance is a compound of starch, potassium iodide, and iodine, the iodine and starch being in the ratio of one to four.

Sir James Crichtan Browne as President of the Sanitary Inspector's office recently gave his views on Race deterioration. He said that at the present day we were confronted with a diminished fertility or a deliberate restraint of fertility among the elite of the people. Bearing in mind that 25 per cent. of the married population produced 50 per cent. of the next generation, and that mental and moral traits and many morbid taints were not less hereditary than corporeal appearances, it was impossible to exaggerate the importance of the problems raised by the figures adduced. "If," he continued, "we are recruiting our population from the poorer and mentally and physically feebler stocks of the country at a greater rate than from the better and more capable stocks, then the gradual deterioration of the race is inevitable. The weeds will accumulate and the good grain grow scarce, and if the relationship between an inferior social status and a high birth rate in towns has practically doubled during the last 50 years, then, as Dr. Newsholme, of Brighton, has said with reference to the situation, the outlook is gloomy."

It is race failure or race suicide that we have to deal with, or simply race failure, for the deterioration of the moral standard which the practice of race suicide implies, is in itself an indication of debility and decay, and if race failure is being manifested more rapidly in the superior than in the inferior varieties of the race—that is to say, if the reduction in the size of families has begun at the wrong end of the social scale, then national decadence and disaster may be anticipated. Do not let us wrap ourselves up in racial self-conceit. Do not let us forget Greece and Rome and the Byzantine Empire. The racial struggle for existence is not over and finally decided in our favour. The strategy of the struggle and the weapons employed in it are changing daily, but on it goes, and if a second Hague Conference were to-morrow to succeed in abolishing war and in securing universal disarmament it would only mask the contest and perhaps hasten the catastrophe in the case of some of the more tame and confining and least resistant, and a declining birthrace among the best breeds means diminished racial resistance. The waste of infantile life in England and Wales is still enormous. In 1901 the mortality of infants under one year of age was equal to 145 per 1,000 births; but the diseases to which this great sacrifice was principally due, diarrhœa and wasting diseases, convulsions, bronchitis, and pneumonia, were not beyond sanitary control. History proves that a dwindling birthrate is a symptom of national decrepitude, and a high infant mortality is a prodigal waste of the national resources."

With reference to the diseases of the day, the president proceeded: "The word neurasthenia, unknown to Webster," he added with a smile, "is daily on every medical man's lips. To counteract the depression alcohol is indulged in, in amounts short of what can be called intemperance, but in amounts that are ultimately injurious. Overworked men and women would take less alcohol if they had more wholesome recreation." He recommended change and the cultivation of the love of nature. The confirmed motorist, in whom rapid locomotion was a craze, became sluggish in intellect and excitable and jumpy in temper. Motoring, at its worst, tended towards homicidal mania. In conclusion, Sir James heartily recommended Blackpool, its health qualities, and its contribution to the entertainment of the reader of the daily paper. As to the daily paper itself, if they suppressed it they would enlarge their lunatic asylums. Many difficulties and obstacles had beset sanitary inspectors in particular, but except in some benighted or corrupt corners of provincial municipal life they were no longer, when they exposed some flagrant sanitary defect, like Dr. Stockman in Ibsen's play, "The Enemy of the People." They were the friend of the people, a true and candid friend, and more and more as time went on would the people grasp and reward their friendliness.

The determination of the rate at which a river deposits its sediments is of great importance from a geological point of view. It is not often, however, that the materials are available for a sufficiently accurate estimate. Thus the statement by Capt. H. G. Lyons, in "The Physiography of the River Nile and its Basin," that there are data for determining the amount deposited by the Nile in the flood plains between Aswan and Cairo during fifty centuries is of especial interest. During this period the river seems to have laid down some 10 or 17ft. of alluvium, which gives a rate of about 3 1/4 ft. in 1,000 years. Captain Lyons has further studied the records of the floods in the Nile delta which have been kept in a trustworthy way for the last 175 years. These documents reveal no regular periodic alternations of high and low floods. They show, however, as might be expected, that the height of the Nile during its annual flood depends on the rainfall and atmospheric pressure in the mountainous regions of equatorial Africa.

The origin of the guitar and fiddle formed the subject of a paper read by Professor Ridgeway before the Anthropological section of the British Association at York. He considers that these instruments are developed from the shell of the tortoise. According to classical tradition Hermes made a musical instrument from the shell of this animal, which Pausanias tells us existed in Arcadia. And it is said that guitars made of tortoiseshell are still used in some Mediterranean countries. Professor Ridgeway thinks that the waist of the guitar or fiddle has developed from the slight narrowing in the shell of the tortoise.

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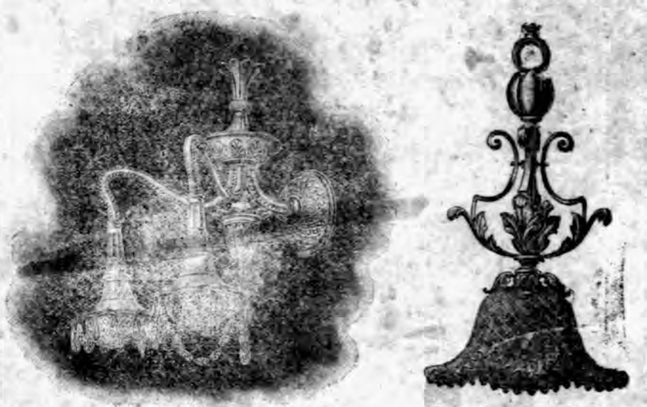

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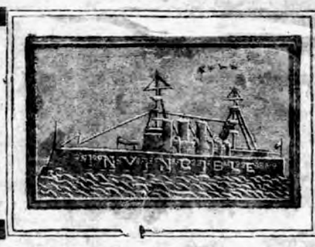

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